

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: Cloudy and mild. Temp. 11-17 (52-63). Tomorrow, variable. Yesterday's temp. 13-10 (55-50). LONDON: P.M. cloudy and mild. Temp. 12-14 (54-57). Tomorrow, mild with some rain. Yesterday's temp. 12-14 (54-57). CHANDEL: Moderate. BOMB: Cloudy. Temp. 10-11 (50-53). NEW YORK: Clear. Temp. 5-11 (41-50). Yesterday's temp. 4-10 (39-50).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

No. 28,914

PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1976

Established 1887

U.K. Calls New Talks In Ulster

It Reconvenes Elected Forum

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Jan. 12 (NYT)—The British government announced today that it will reconvene the Northern Ireland Constitutional Convention of Roman Catholic and Protestant politicians in a bid to quell the terrorism in the province and work out a political settlement there.

In making the announcement to the House of Commons, Mr. Roy Mason, the Northern Ireland secretary, made it plain that the British government remained hopeful that some agreement could be reached in Ulster.

A crucial issue is the role of Catholics in any future government. Britain, which took over administration of the province four years ago, is seeking to return Northern Ireland to a coalition of Catholics and Protestants.

Paramilitary Groups
Protestant political parties, dominated by a handful of paramilitary groups, have rejected any involvement of the Catholics at Cabinet or executive level.

Mr. Mason said that the Convention's 78 members—elected in May to work out a compromise formula—would be recalled Feb. 3 for four weeks in a renewed effort to hammer out a wider and acceptable constitutional framework which provides adequately for partnership and participation.

"The overriding need now is for a wider measure of agreement in the Convention," Mr. Mason said. "It is the very fact that the society of Northern Ireland is divided and that the political parties within Northern Ireland reflect these divisions that violence on both sides can operate under a political guise. The gangsters are able to masquerade as politicians with guns."

Issue of Power-Sharing

Privately, government officials as well as Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland hold out scant hope that the Convention can reach a breakthrough on the issue of power-sharing. Leading members of Ulster's majority Protestant community have drawn up plans for a campaign of civil disruption and lightning strikes—and threaten widespread violence—if any form of power-sharing comes into effect.

Within the six counties of Northern Ireland, Protestants have a two-thirds majority. They have dominated the political and economic life of the province for more than 50 years. In March, following a wave of Catholic civil rights marches and religious violence, the British took over responsibility for the province, suspending the Northern Ireland Parliament.

Majority Report

The Constitutional Convention, which began meeting in May, was dominated by the 45-member United Ulster Unionist Coalition, comprised of four Protestant parties. The Catholic minority was largely represented by the Social Democratic and Labor party. The convention's majority report, adopted late last year, proposed a return of Protestant political dominance in the province, although it conceded a system of joint Protestant-Catholic committees to examine legislation and propose policies.

It was viewed as significant tonight that Mr. Mason, in his lengthy speech, did not reject the majority report, as was expected. Instead he emphasized "partnership and participation."

At the same time Mr. Mason insisted that the withdrawal of British Army units from the province would be a "grave mistake." He said: "It would solve nothing. I have no doubt that withdrawal, abandonment of our responsibilities to citizens in the United Kingdom, would precipitate violence on an even greater scale than we have seen so far."

"And we must not assume that violence would be confined to Northern Ireland," he added. "It would spread to Great Britain and also to the Republic of Ireland. Withdrawal would be a shortsighted policy, but above all it would be an irresponsible policy."

Ioannidis Sentenced

For Ordering Torture

ATHENS, Jan. 12 (AP)—Former strongman Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis has been sentenced to seven years in prison on charges of ordering the torture of junta opponents and destroying the files of the notorious military police force he led during the army dictatorship.

Ioannidis, 53, has already been sentenced to life imprisonment twice in other trials.



MPLA RALLY—Supporters of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola at a recent rally in Luanda Province. Photo was released by the East German ADN-Zentralbild Agency with no further identification.

Angola Agreement Seen Near at OAU Summit

From Wire Dispatches

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 12.—African leaders debating ways to end Angola's civil war agreed today to go into a late-night session amid hints that a settlement was probable.

"We have made progress. We are near a compromise," Kenyan Vice-President Daniel Arap Moi said after an afternoon summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity. It was the third day of talks.

The OAU's 46 member states have been split evenly over supporting the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and its two rival groups which have

• Cuba to Ignore OAU on Troops in Angola. Page 2.

Western support, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The compromise resolution calls for the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola, to be followed by a cease-fire. South African troops are fighting alongside Cuban troops of the FNLA and UNITA.

The proposed resolution also calls for an end to all foreign intervention in Angola. It does not specifically name the Soviet Union, which arms the MPLA, or

Cuba, which has troops aiding the MPLA.

Passage of the compromise resolution would mark a diplomatic defeat for the MPLA, which wanted OAU recognition of the government it has set up in the Angolan capital of Luanda.

The proposed resolution incorporates clauses from two opposing resolutions offered at the meeting.

A resolution proposed by Nigeria called for recognition of the MPLA and South Africa's withdrawal from the former Portuguese colony. Another, presented by Senegal, advocated a cease-fire and an end to foreign intervention.

OAU sources said that the organization's 46 members had been divided 22-22 between the Nigerian and Senegalese resolution. Ethiopia, the conference host, and Uganda, whose President Idi Amin is the current OAU chairman, remained uncommitted.

Earlier reports that one resolution had 23 supporters—with 24 needed for adoption—were called false.

The delegates went into the extended session to work out the compromise after Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda told them

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Joins U.K. in Accepting Luns as Mediator

Iceland Tells NATO It Will Quit If Cod War Continues

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Jan. 12 (NYT)—The fishing-limits dispute between Iceland and Britain ended today when the Icelandic ambassador to NATO told an emergency meeting here of the North Atlantic Council that his country would leave the alliance unless an early settlement were found.

Thomas Tomasson told NATO ambassadors that the continued ramming of Icelandic patrol vessels by British Navy ships, which are escorting British trawlers, would persuade Iceland to withdraw from NATO.

He added that Icelandic hostility to the alliance was growing daily. "Increasing numbers of people believe NATO is not doing enough to help our difficulties with the British," he said. "We are making no progress at all."

NATO responded by proposing that Secretary-General Joseph Luns mediate in the dispute. The proposal was accepted by both sides. Mr. Luns is to visit Reykjavik at the government's request as soon as possible. He intends to follow up this visit by holding talks with ministers in London.

A communiqué issued after the meeting stated, "The council generally expressed their concern at this dispute, which was not only harmful to the relations between two allied countries, but also to the alliance as a whole."

"The secretary-general appealed for the exercise of the utmost restraint by the two parties in the dispute."

At the same time Mr. Luns insisted that the withdrawal of British Army units from the province would be a "grave mistake."

He said: "It would solve nothing. I have no doubt that withdrawal, abandonment of our responsibilities to citizens in the United Kingdom, would precipitate violence on an even greater scale than we have seen so far."

"And we must not assume that violence would be confined to Northern Ireland," he added. "It would spread to Great Britain and also to the Republic of Ireland. Withdrawal would be a shortsighted policy, but above all it would be an irresponsible policy."

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warships have been intensifying their activities.

This theme was taken up by the British NATO representative, Sir John Killick, who told a press conference that a withdrawal by Iceland "would hardly be in Iceland's best interests at a time when we all recognize the growing threat from Soviet warships."

Threat to U.S.-Run Post

REYKJAVIK, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—Icelandic fishermen today threatened a total blockade of a U.S.-run NATO radar post southwest of here over the action of British frigates in the fishing dispute with Britain.

Early today the fishermen ended a protest vigil at the NATO post—which is also a communications center—and their leader, Oskar Einarsson, explained, "We never planned to stay longer than the weekend."

But, he added, they would return to the post, at Grindavik, in southwest Iceland, if their demands for help by the U.S. forces here against British "violence" were not met.

"We only intended this watch to be a warning," he said. "If our demands are not met, we will certainly very soon take more radical and effective measures."

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Bomber, Missile Limited

SALT-2 Compromise By U.S., Russia Seen

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, Jan. 12.—The essential compromise for a Soviet-U.S. SALT-2 agreement on strategic arms limitation has already been struck, according to Western and Soviet sources.

The Russians will accept restrictions on where they deploy their new "Backfire" bomber and will refrain from building in-flight refueling capabilities for it, thereby limiting its capability as a strategic weapon against the United States.

The United States, for its part, will accept limitations on the range of its new winged cruise missiles, which can be launched from submarines and aircraft. This will reduce their threat to the Soviet Union, it was said.

The effect will be to leave untouched the ceiling of 2,400 long-range missiles and bombers for both sides that Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and President Ford set in Vladivostok in November, 1974, as well as its corollary provision that no more than 1,320 of the missiles can carry independently targeted multiple warheads, or MIRVs.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is expected to conclude the deal during his visit here next week although it will not become official until Mr. Brezhnev makes a long-postponed visit to Washington in the spring or summer.

Ratification Vote

The timetable is reportedly being arranged so that the new agreement, to take effect in 1985, will not come up for a ratification vote in Congress until after the November presidential elections. (The existing SALT agreement expires next year.)

Indications are that the compromise was reached a month ago in Washington during talks between Mr. Kissinger and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin but that Mr. Kissinger postponed his trip here, which had been planned for mid-December, to insure that all U.S. agencies were "signed on" to the basic provisions and to the scope of alternatives on details—such as the range to which the cruise missile will be restricted—which he will bring for the final negotiating sessions with Mr. Brezhnev.

There have been signs in the Soviet press in recent weeks that the Kremlin is preparing the country for the conclusion of an agreement. Most important was a 2,000-word article in New Year's Day in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, on limiting strategic arms. It was the first public comment on the subject at such length in almost a year and was signed "Observer," which is the most authoritative signature short of an official government statement. Tass distributed the entire article in English, which further underscored its importance.

In substance it only reviewed the subject but it reaffirmed that the Russians are "constructively pursuing" a new SALT agreement "precisely embodying the [Vladivostok] accord," and it predictably blamed the United States for obstacles that have prevented success so far.

A second article, carried by Tass last week and used in the major papers, discussed for the first time the Backfire-v-cruise missile issue, although it was giving all virtue to the Soviet position.

It quoted an article by Town-

send Hoopes, former U.S. deputy secretary of the Air Force, as saying, "The Backfire bomber, which cannot be considered a strategic weapon, was quite artificially included" in the U.S. proposal of September that Moscow rejected.

"The U.S. suggests in that proposal, raising the maximum limits for the Backfire accord and including several hundreds of Backfire bombers into the permissible number, but envisages absolutely no limits for the winged missiles, which can be launched from aircraft and subma-

ries," it further quoted Mr. Hoopes.

Western and Soviet sources were amused, parenthetically, that the Tass article described the Soviet bomber by its NATO code name—the aircraft's Soviet designation remains secret—and also omitted Mr. Hoopes's denigration of the craft's capabilities.

But the two articles were taken to mean that the issue has already been resolved and West-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Socialists Are Key in Italy

Leone Asked to Choose Moro to Form Cabinet

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, Jan. 12 (NYT)—President Giovanni Leone formally opened today a search for a solution to the political crisis that has left Italy without government. He called in present and past political leaders, at half-hour intervals, for advice on the formation of a new regime.

The Christian Democrats, who have dominated politics here for more than 30 years, asked the President to assign to Aldo Moro, the outgoing Premier, the job of trying to form the next administration. Mr. Leone is expected to announce his choice by Wednesday.

The Moro government, a coalition of Christian Democrats and Republicans, resigned last Wednesday after the Socialists withdrew their parliamentary support, charging that their views had been ignored. If a new administration is not created after the talks now under way, Italy would face general elections in the spring, a year ahead of schedule.

Socialists' Role

Most of Italy's politicians, including Communists, have come out against early elections. But the key to a solution resides with the Socialists, who are demanding a greater voice in government and may obtain some seats in a reshaped cabinet.

The Socialists, who control 61

seats in the 630-member Chamber of Deputies, have been less than clear about their intentions.

On the one hand, they complain that the Christian Democrats are relying on "under the table" advice from the Communists. On the other, the Socialists want the Communists to take more open responsibility for policies and thus share the blame when things go wrong rather than reap the benefits of opposition.

Different Views

Under the Socialist proposal, the Communist party, Italy's second largest, would remain outside the government but would publicly identify itself with many government policies. The Communists say they want cabinet seats or nothing. The Christian Democrats say they are firmly against formal arrangements of any kind with the Communists.

Several politicians suggested that the talks that started today—they will continue at the Quirinale Palace tomorrow—could result in a new four-party coalition government, including the Christian Democrats, the Republicans, the Socialists and the Social Democrats.

The Socialists emphasized today that their demands were flexible, thus raising the possibility of a relatively short crisis.

Vietnam Almost Cost Him His Job

Colson Says Kissinger Stand On Bombing Alienated Nixon

By Fred Farnis

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (NYT)—Former President Richard Nixon was so infuriated by Henry Kissinger's dissent from his order to bomb North Vietnam into submission late in 1972 that he had his national security adviser's telephone calls monitored and was "counting the days" until Mr. Kissinger resigned, a former Nixon aide says.

However, as the Watergate scandal spread and threatened to engulf the president himself, Mr. Nixon sought to draw attention away from it by emphasizing foreign affairs more and more. Mr. Kissinger, despite his opposition to the bombing and efforts by the Nixon "palace guard" to force him out, became a valuable asset to the besieged president.

Mr. Nixon, no longer trying to jettison Mr. Kissinger, nominated him in August, 1973, for the additional post of secretary of state, a Cabinet position.

In New Book

Former Nixon White House aide Charles Colson, who pleaded guilty to obstructing justice by planning the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist, tells the story of Mr. Kissinger's near-fall and resurrection in a forthcoming book, "Born Again." Communist Jack Anderson, who says he corroborated details with "sources close to Kissinger" and others, published a synopsis of the story last week.

As Mr. Anderson recounted the events, Mr. Nixon on Dec. 17, 1972, ordered U.S. bombers to begin round-the-clock attacks on North Vietnam to force a settlement of the war. The bombing provoked outrage from adversaries and allies and many in Congress, and Mr. Kissinger urged the president to explain to the world the reasons for his decision. Mr. Nixon declined and imposed on his administration tight secrecy about the bombing.

But columnist James Reston of The New York Times wrote soon afterward that Mr. Kissinger opposed the attacks, calling it "war by tantrum."

Colson read the Reston column to the president, who exploded: "I will not tolerate insubordination. You tell Henry he's to talk to me one period. I mean to call me! And tell him not to call me. I will accept no calls from him."

Colson gave the president's message to Mr. Kissinger, who agreed that he would not talk with anyone in the press about the bombing.

Surveillance Ordered

Mr. Kissinger flew to Palm Springs, Calif., for a few days' relaxation and the president, still angry, decided to put a watch on him.

According to Colson, Mr. Nixon "ordered me to have the Secret Service keep a record of all incoming and outgoing calls from Kissinger's heavily guarded villa in Palm Springs."

The former Nixon aide said he issued the orders and the Secret Service started monitoring Mr. Kissinger's calls, although Colson (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Thai Parliament Dissolved by King

BANGKOK, Jan. 12 (Reuters).

King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand has dissolved the National Assembly at the request of Premier Kukrit Pramoj, radio Thailand announced tonight.

The decision, which amounted to resignation by the 64-year-old Premier, came two days before the assembly, elected last Jan. 26, was due to debate a no-confidence motion in his eight-party coalition government.

General elections will be held April 4, the radio said in its unscheduled broadcast.



BOMBING IN SPAIN—Workers repairing Madrid commuter line track after it was damaged by a bomb. Other bombs were discovered on the line but they did not go off.

Police Use Tougher Tactics To Break Up Madrid Protests

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Jan. 12.—Riot police tonight fired round after round of tear gas in the center of Madrid as they fought violent street demonstrations by workers and students, who demanded political liberties and the end of government wage controls.

Hundreds of demonstrators surged through the streets of Madrid, smashing light bulbs of Christmas decorations yet to be taken down.

The acrid stench of tear gas filled streets in the city center. Passers-by held handkerchiefs to their mouths.

In the climax of a "day of struggle" called by underground leftist groups to challenge the month-old government of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, police chased and clubbed protesters along the central Gran Via and Alcalá streets and in Puerta del Sol and Cibeles squares. They fired dozens of smoke grenades and lobbed tear-gas grenades, cutting visibility to 20 feet at times.

The "day of struggle" was called by Socialist and Communist

groups to press for wage hikes, trade-union freedom and the release of political prisoners. It started with the early morning bombing of a suburban railroad track and continued with strikes, sit-ins, street demonstrations and campus assemblies.

85,000 Are Idle

Press reports said at least 85,000 workers were idled by strikes and lockouts in the Madrid region alone, with additional thousands on strike in the provinces. Police stormed into Madrid's main university campus to break up student-work assemblies which were shouting "Down with the dictatorship." They fired several shots in the air to disperse a group of about 100 students who blocked traffic, shouting "Amnesty."

The government issued another warning that it will not permit chaos to spread in post-Franco Spain. Police scattering the demonstrators in downtown Madrid acted considerably tougher than

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Officials Accuse Hoarders

Increasing Cost of Foods
Now Portugal's Top Issue

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LISBON, Jan. 12 (WP)—The hottest topic in this town is no longer revolution, coups or politics. It is the price of potatoes, sugar, chickens, carrots and almost everything else on a dinner table.

"It is awful," said Maria Diniz Castanheira as she pushed her 20-month-old daughter in a shopping cart through the Expresso Supermercado. "Just for carrots, the price has almost doubled in a few weeks. I had to wait in line 30 minutes to get one liter of milk for her," she said, pointing to the baby.

"It is very expensive," said another mother. "There is no vegetable oil for cooking and I can't find margarine." Just since Christmas, she said, small chickens had gone up from \$2.67 each to \$3.20, and eggs from \$1.20 to \$1.50.

The soaring cost of food threatens to heat up political temperatures here and is now the single biggest threat to the moderate-left regime of Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo. The government recognizes the peril and promises to put a lid on food costs. But it seems unlikely that it can do this, encourage farmers to produce more and let wages continue their sharp increases. Some of the housewives do not understand why their food bills have rocketed, but Rita Norton, who had a baby in a cart and another evidently on the way, was quick to lay the blame.

"The middlemen hold things back from the market," she said indignantly. "They have always made the profits. The farmers must ask more to go on producing because their costs go up."

This is precisely the line of the government, which wants to offend neither farmers nor workers. Earlier this week, the Azevedo Cabinet issued a long statement on its plans to deal with food prices and laid the recent surge of prices to "unscrupulous speculators... putting pressure on demand."

Many accept this conspiracy theory with its suggestion of greedy hoarders. But unless something is done soon, the Portuguese will begin to wonder what creates the conditions that make hoarding possible.

At another market, Carlos Albuquerque complained about the price of potatoes. He now pays 24 cents a pound compared with 20 cents as recently as Christmas. Mr. Albuquerque, an electrician, was one of the few shoppers who had a more sophisticated explanation for what is happening.

"Wages have gone up," he said firmly. "The very big wage increase had to be reflected in something. They were pushed too high. Then prices went up, so wages went up some more and it was a circle. Also, there may be speculation. They hold it back and wait for a shortage."

His own pay is a good example. A year ago, his earnings averaged \$3,000 a year. His union then pushed up wages and now he is getting \$4,950 a year, nearly 60 percent more.

Whatever it is, the government does recognize that inflation is a major role in the rising inflation here. Wage negotiations have been prohibited since last month but it is hard for any regime to freeze wages for long and this government has less control of affairs than most.

Confronted with an inflation rate that may be 30 percent or more, the government has publicly denounced "the climate of total permissiveness in which we have been living" and has drawn the lesson that it is not "possible to work and produce less and earn and spend more without paying the political, economic and social price."

But the actions are much less brave than the words. The regime announced that it will soon fix price ceilings on potatoes, pork, poultry, eggs, peas, beans, apples, oranges, fish and some other products. This could be a serious blow to hoarders, but it will not encourage farmers to produce more and let wages continue their sharp increases. Some of the housewives do not understand why their food bills have rocketed, but Rita Norton, who had a baby in a cart and another evidently on the way, was quick to lay the blame.



Associated Press

FELLOW TRAVELERS—Israel's former Prime Minister Golda Meir and the incumbent foreign minister, Yigal Allon, arriving yesterday at London's Heathrow Airport from visits in the United States. She was in America on a private visit; he had talks with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. In Britain both will confer with Prime Minister Harold Wilson on the latest U.S.-Israeli talks.

Rightists, Leftists in Beirut
Fight for Control of Bridges

BEIRUT, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Rightist and leftist gunmen battled today for control of two vital bridges linking the Christian area of Beirut with its northern hinterland.

Under cover of darkness, Palestinian and leftist Modern guerrillas seized the bridge on which the highway from the north comes into the capital across the Beirut River. From beneath the bridge they opened fire with machine guns and rifles at anything moving on another, older bridge 100 yards farther south.

Christian Phalangists went in to action at dawn to try to blast the Palestinians out of their positions but they were too well fortified.

Battle of Nerves

A battle of nerves followed. From a strong point on a roof on the heights of Christian Ashrafieh, Phalangists laid down covering fire on the Palestinian positions every time a car nosed forward from the shelter of the houses below to make the dash across the old bridge.

Control of the bridges is a life-and-death matter. If the Christians can block them the Muslims in the city will have only one direct land route out to the north—a bridge a mile to the south that is dangerously exposed to leftist fire. Apart from that there are only winding mountain roads liable to blockade and harassment.

For the Muslims, on the other hand, control of the bridges would leave them only about 400 yards from a link between their forces in Quarantina and the big Nabaa suburb. This would be a major step toward ringing Beirut with Muslim positions.

Vehicles Released

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, a rightist former president whose private forces are fighting on the side of the Phalangists, said the army had abandoned plans to ferry food to the isolated Palestinian refugee camp at Tal Zaatar after leftist seizure of a Lebanese column yesterday.

The leftists later released the 10 armored vehicles and their crews, but Mr. Chamoun said the

Mideast Talks
Begin in UN

(Continued from Page 1)

to speak from outside the Council chamber.

The Israeli delegate to the UN, Chaim Herzog, addressed a meeting at the Carnegie Endowment across the street from the United Nations this morning and he is expected to keep up a rebuttal campaign during the debate.

Mr. Herzog warned that the Security Council is setting "the political stage... for the renewal of hostilities," because it is undetermined prospects for the negotiation of a Middle East settlement.

The meeting this afternoon, he said, "is part of a planned operation, including this transition to the Security Council... to legitimize a further round of hostilities."

The United States has been urging all interested states to make sure that the Council debate does nothing to make it more difficult to make progress toward a negotiated settlement.

The U.S. position holds that the basis for a negotiated settlement is found in the Security Council Resolution 242 of November, 1967. The resolution says that the principles for a "just and lasting peace" include withdrawal of Israeli forces "from territories" captured in the June, 1967, war. The Arabs succeeded in the General Assembly in having a resolution adopted last month asserting that Israel should pull back from "all occupied territories."

The United States will veto any resolution that ends the ambiguity and that calls for a total Israeli withdrawal.

The Palestinian question is referred to in Resolution 242 only indirectly as "the refugees problem." Arabs would like to have a new Council resolution reflecting Assembly resolutions asserting that the PLO should participate in negotiations and that the "national rights" of Palestinians should be recognized. The United States will veto such changes.

Compromise
On SALT Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

ern and Soviet sources confirmed this interpretation.

The Western sources believe that the Russians, in designing the medium bomber, never intended that the Backfire would have the range to reach the United States on a one-way trip and that this "accidental effect," when coupled with the possibility of refueling in the air, unnecessarily upset Pentagon officials.

About 25 Backfires have been deployed so far and it was after their deployment, and after the Vladivostok talks, that their potential became apparent.

Similarly, the U.S. cruise missile, yet to be flight-tested, was not mentioned at Vladivostok. With a design range of up to 3,000 miles, the small drone craft with its own computers can be carried in large numbers by planes and ships.

It is not clear whether the Russians first sought to amend the Vladivostok agreement to include the cruise missiles (reportedly seeking to limit their range to 375 miles) or whether the United States first sought changes to cover the Soviet bomber. But the Soviet Union adamantly opposed raising the ceiling set at Vladivostok and the compromise reached will keep the lid on the number of long-range missiles and bombers as defined under its terms.

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Despite Any OAU Resolution on Angola
Cuba to Continue Supplying Troops to MPLA

By David Binder

HAVANA, Jan. 12 (NYT).—Cuba's deputy premier for foreign affairs has said that his country will continue to provide troops to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola regardless of any resolution adopted by the Organization of African Unity calling for an end to foreign intervention in the Angolan civil war.

In an informal talk with correspondents from the United States, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, the deputy premier and a member of the Politburo, said, when asked if Cuba would withdraw its soldiers in response to an African demand: "No, only if Neto says we should withdraw. We would disregard a call from the OAU."

He was referring to Agostinho Neto, leader of the MPLA, which also is supported with large arms shipments from the Soviet Union.

Since October, Cuba has dispatched what U.S. officials estimate to be more than 7,500 soldiers to Angola to fight alongside two other factions in the civil war which is now in its seventh month.

Number Is Secret

"We always helped them," Mr. Rodriguez said. But when asked to confirm that Cuba indeed had more than 7,000 soldiers in Angola, he said: "I am not going to tell you how many."

In the conversation which took place in the government's new marble and glass Salon of Receptions, Mr. Rodriguez also provided new details of Cuba's involvement in Angola.

He said it became substantial last on the spring when the tenuous coalition of the MPLA with the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola broke apart.

"Neto asked us for advisers then," Mr. Rodriguez recounted, "and we sent 180—no, it was 230 military men to Angola. They set up four training centers for Angolan fighters."

Cuban Casualties

Asked whether Cuban casualties were between 50 to 60, as estimated by several Western governments, Mr. Rodriguez said: "No. Much less. Much, much less."

He was asked how the Cuban people felt about the involvement of Cuban soldiers in Angola. "They accepted," he asserted.

He said that at the first congress of the Cuban Communist party last month, "solidarity for Angola was so strong there has been nothing like it here since the Declaration of Havana, in 1961," by Premier Fidel Castro after the abortive CIA bombing of Cuban airfields.

While young Cubans do voice support for the Angola intervention in conversation with Western visitors, there seems to be a high degree of concern about

the cost in Cuban lives. They have not been told how many Cubans are in Angola or how long they have been there or exactly what they are doing.

"Have you heard anything about the OAU meeting?" a Cuban asked a visitor in a Havana ice cream parlor yesterday.

She said that, while imbued with revolutionary feeling, she was worried about the Angola situation. Many Cubans met by visiting newsmen seem to have a friend or a relative who has been sent to Angola. Cubans say the bulk of those who went were volunteers.

Mr. Rodriguez insisted that Cuba's action conformed not only with the principles of "proletarian internationalism" but also with "international law because we were asked for help by an established government that has now been recognized by 40 states—22 of them in Africa."



PRE-TALKS DIP—Field Marshal Idi Amin, president of Uganda and chairman of the Organization of African Unity, in Addis Ababa pool before opening of OAU talks.

OAU Progress
On Angola

(Continued from Page 1)

that Moscow and Washington were calling the shots because the OAU lacked the power to shape Africa's destiny.

"Africa—where is power?" said Mr. Kaunda in a rare admission of OAU impotency.

"Is it in the hands of the white man? No. Is it in the hands of the black man? No. Our failure here confirms that the OAU has no power to shape the destiny of Africa. Power is in the hands of the superpowers."

"Africa must not deceive itself. Decisions on Angola, effective decisions, I mean, are being made in Moscow and Washington."

Then, Mr. Kaunda left Addis Ababa for home.

In related developments:

• Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko said that he had an unconfirmed report that FPLA troops had parachuted into Quifangondo, site of the water supply for Luanda. Quifangondo was the scene of heavy fighting earlier in the war.

• Three South African infantrymen, handcuffed during a tumultuous news conference here, said that they were captured by MPLA troops in Angola last week. "I don't know why we were in Angola. Our officers may know. We just received orders," one of them said.

UNITA Recruits Face War
With Two Weeks' Training

By Tom Lambert

KAPOLO, Angola, Jan. 12.—Was demands trained soldiers and one of Angola's anti-Communist forces is training men here on a schedule that would make a Western army instructor's hair stand on end.

Recruited from the villages and towns of this country's southern section, which is held by the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), the soldiers are given two weeks of training and then shipped off to the battlefield in the north.

No Western army instructor would consider two weeks sufficient time to teach a recruit.

400 Soldiers a Week

Capt. Fonseca Chindonda, 22, a graduate of a Zambian military school and one of the 30 instructors, said Kapolo turns out an average of 400 unpaid UNITA soldiers weekly and that the output from UNITA's 14 other training camps is about the same.

That would mean UNITA is sending about 20,000 soldiers each month to the battlefield, a figure that seems to merit some skepticism. The spitting war and the claim of the anti-Communists that they lack arms would seem to preclude the combat use of that number of soldiers monthly.

The recruits here—one is 10 years old but most are between 18 and 30—do without such amenities as uniforms, movies, libraries, doctors and modern weapons. A recruit injured at Kapolo is taken to Silva Porto for treatment.

But enthusiasm is remarkably high among the trainees, including at least six girls, who snap to a kind of amateurish attention as a camp officer approaches.

Wearing everything from oddments of combat camouflage fatigues (the jacket of one man, the trousers of another) to checkered bellbottom pants to torn undershirts, the recruits, many of them barefoot, put in up to 14 hours daily on weapons training, small-unit tactics and political indoctrination.

"We tell them about the Communists and why we must fight for Angola," Capt. Chindonda said.

Inspirational Song

As he spoke, two companies of recruits in a forest clearing at the edge of the camp, their voices keeping time to the thump of two hide-covered drums, were singing "Savimbi is our leader, Angola is our land." Jonas Savimbi is UNITA's president.

Not far away, about 30 recruits, many of whom never had seen a military weapon, were undergoing training under live fire, wriggling on their elbows through a sandy gulch as officers on the banks above pumped a torrent of rifle bullets over their heads.

As soldiers firing U.S.-made mortars lobbed rockets comfortably ahead of it, another platoon, each man brandishing a World War II carbine and howling with excitement, charged across a flatland toward an "enemy objective" at the edge of a clump of jungle.

Notably, Kapolo's army does not include any of the Soviet-made 122-mm rockets used by the Angolan Marxists and their Cuban allies. The rockets' thunder reportedly has caused some anti-Communist soldiers to break and flee.

But Capt. Chindonda said Kapolo's graduates "are ready for the 122s."

The recruits grow most of their own food, including vegetables and fruit such as pawpaws and oranges. They also tend a herd of pigs. One day recently, a platoon of recruits with carbines slung across their backs and wielding crude long-handled mattocks were detailed to hoeing the scrawny patches of potatoes, cabbages and tomatoes.

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Colson Tells
Of Alienation

(Continued from Page 1)

said he is not sure whether they topped his line, bugged his end of the conversation or just used devices to list his incoming and outgoing calls.

The monitoring, he said, shows that Mr. Kissinger had tried to call the president but Mr. Nixon refused to take the calls. So, according to Colson, Mr. Kissinger then "proceeded to call his friend Joe Kraft [columnist Joseph Kraft]."

Departure Awaited

Three days later, Mr. Kraft wrote in a column that Mr. Kissinger strongly opposed the bombing order. This so inflamed Mr. Nixon that he began "counting the days until Henry left to return to Harvard," Colson says in his book.

Mr. Anderson reports that sources close to Mr. Kissinger say he was fully aware of the White House "palace guard" efforts to force him out in disgrace, making him the scapegoat for Mr. Nixon's bombing policies.

Mr. Kissinger's intimates, Mr. Anderson wrote, confirmed that the "palace guard"—E.R. Haldeeman, John Ehrlichman and Colson—cut Mr. Kissinger off from Mr. Nixon for a time, but the rising flood of Watergate changed him from a Nixon anathema to an asset and he was elevated by the president, who resigned a year later because of Watergate.

Israeli Settlement Is Opened
On Golan; 3d in 5 Weeks

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12 (NYT).—The third Israeli settlement to be established on the Golan Heights in the last five weeks became a reality last week when the first group of settlers moved into their prefabricated homes on the site of a former Syrian farming village.

The new settlement is one of four approved by the government in response to the Nov. 30 United Nations Security Council decision to invite the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the Middle East debate scheduled to begin tomorrow.

Construction on the fourth settlement is already under way, Israeli officials said, and the first residents are scheduled to move in within a week or so.

Reached by telephone from Jerusalem, a young woman resident of Sha'al, the settlement inaugurated Friday, said that she and her comrades had made an extra effort to be in their new homes in time for the Security Council debate.

"We wanted Sha'al to be Israel's answer to the Palestinian presence in the Security Council," the woman said.

Sha'al is Hebrew for "step," but the name apparently was inspired by the phrase "Aff Sha'al" or "Not an Inch," which is the slogan of the rightist Land of Israel movement, which favors the annexation of all the occupied Arab territories. It reflects the determination of the settlers on the Golan Heights to hold on to the occupied Syrian territory and eventually see it incorporated into Israel.

The government's approval of the four new settlements was an act of political defiance that officials admitted later was done at least partly to appease domestic opinion.

The decision was made at an extraordinary Cabinet session called within 12 hours after the Security Council vote. The next day, Israeli planes carried out the first air raids on Palestinian targets in Lebanon in three months. Although government spokesmen denied that the strikes were politically motivated, the raids, like the decision on the settlements, served to mollify an angry Israeli public and reduce the pressure on the government from the right.

Both moves, however, brought

sharp response from Washington and led to a public dispute between the two governments. In the U.S. view, each new settlement creates another obstacle to an eventual peace agreement. The Israeli government insists on its right to determine its own settlement policy and contends that it is the Arab rejection of Israel, not the settlements, that is blocking the route to peace.

25 Golan Villages

The four villages approved last month will raise to 25 the number of settlements established on the Golan Heights since Israel first seized the area from Syria in 1967. They will raise to 59 the number of settlements in all the occupied areas.

Nearly all of these settlements are affiliated with kibbutz movements that are sponsored in turn by different political parties in Israel.

As a result of these affiliations, the whole argument over settlement policy has strong political overtones.

Rhodesian Rioter Slain

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 12 (AP).—Police opened fire last night on 200 rioters in the central Rhodesian town of Gwelo, killing a man and wounding another, the government announced today.

Police Use Tougher Tactics
To Break Up Madrid Protests

(Continued from Page 1)

on previous occasions, when they had usually "invited" demonstrators to move along.

Many policemen carried sub-machine guns, but did not use them.

Government sources blamed leftist extremists for the bombing of the tracks of a busy commuter railroad in Madrid. Only one of eight bombs placed on the tracks went off. It caused no injuries but train service was interrupted for more than six hours.

The government's Information Ministry acknowledged that many of the labor conflicts were legal and motivated by economic reasons. But it said leftist agitators were behind a rash of illegal demonstrations upsetting public order, so police had to intervene.

Barcelona Slowdown

In Barcelona, 5,000 electric workers staged a slowdown, threatening to cut off service to

the city and its heavily industrialized region if police intervened.

Eighteen Madrid banks closed for two hours today, and bank-union officials warned of possible similar action nationwide.

Leaflets called for bank employees not to be fooled by either capitalists or Communists.

Auto and electronics plants in the Madrid suburb of Getafe remained shut. They included U.S. subsidiaries Chrysler España and Standard Electric, an ITT affiliate. With construction and textile workers also off the job, more than 100,000 industrial unionists were idle.

In Asturias, in northern Spain, 704 coal miners walked off the job at the HUNOSA mine, run by the government.

The only progress on the labor front was in Valencia, where 700 workers at a government shipyard ended a five-day strike after accepting an \$85 monthly pay raise.

Japanese Report
No Progress in
Gromyko Talks

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyasawa said tonight that he had made no progress with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in more than eight hours of talks on a territorial dispute holding up conclusion of a peace treaty.

He also told a news conference that the Russians appeared to be obsessed with a proposed Japanese peace and friendship treaty with China.

The territorial dispute is over four small islands off northeast Hokkaido, Japan's most northern main island, which Russia occupied when World War II ended and Japan waned back.

Mr. Gromyko last year described Japan's claim to the islands as unfounded. But Mr. Miyasawa said he had not repeated this view in Tokyo.

Mr. Gromyko arrived Saturday for a five-day visit.

Markovic Case
Dropped in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP).—A Paris court today dismissed all charges against François Marcantoni, arrested almost seven years ago in the "Markovic murder affair," a case in which the names of film actor Alain Delon and the late President Georges Pompidou were mentioned.

The attorney for the family of the murder victim, Stefan Markovic, left a letter saying that if anything happened to him questions should be asked of Mr. Delon, the actor's ex-wife Nathalie and Mr. Marcantoni.

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2 Other Candidates Assail Plan

MP Carter Asks Independent Role For Attorney General's Office

By John Witcover

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia yesterday proposed removing the office of attorney general from the president's cabinet and making it an independent office with a term of five to seven years as a means of protecting it from undue political influence. Two other Democratic presidential candidates, Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana and former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, immediately attacked the idea as removing the attorney general from presidential and public accountability.

Mr. Carter made the proposal on a television program on which Sen. Bayh, Mr. Harris and another candidate, Gov. Milton Shipp of Pennsylvania, also were questioned. Sen. Bayh and Mr. Harris expressed their criticism when questioned after the show. Gov. Shipp left the studio before he could be asked his views.



Jimmy Carter

CIA Agents Violated Rule In LSD Case

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Central Intelligence Agency agents apparently ignored orders and warnings from senior intelligence agency officials when they ran an LSD experiment that led to the suicide in 1963 of civilian Army scientist Frank Olson, according to CIA files on the case.

The documents were released Saturday by Mr. Olson's family. The CIA was ordered to make the documents available to the family last July by President Ford after it was revealed that the agency kept the circumstances of Mr. Olson's death secret from the family for 22 years.

The documents show that six months before Mr. Olson's death, Richard Helms, then a senior CIA official under director Allen Dulles, warned a staff meeting of agency officers that LSD was "dynamite" and that he should be consulted before it was ever used by agents.

Not long after Mr. Helms' warning, another top CIA official, Frank Wisner, who was then the agency's deputy director for plans, sent out a memo to the technical services staff ordering that the drug not be used without his permission.

Excerpts from the diary of the CIA's inspector general at the time of Mr. Olson's death show that Mr. Wisner and Mr. Helms denied knowing anything about the experiment. Neither official was notified, according to the records, before three agents from the technical services staff, with the approval of senior staff officials, slipped LSD to a group of seven unwitting Army researchers, including Mr. Olson, who were gathered at a meeting set up by the CIA in western Maryland.

Mental Breakdown

Nine days after the incident, Mr. Olson jumped to his death from a 10th-floor New York City hotel room. The scientist had suffered a mental breakdown which was caused by the LSD experiment, according to the CIA records.

The files also indicate that at least one top CIA official, the agency's general counsel, Lawrence Houston, sharply criticized the agency's handling of the experiment.

In a memo to the CIA's inspector general, who was conducting an investigation into Mr. Olson's suicide, Mr. Houston noted that the technical services staff and the agents who ran the experiment failed to take "normal and reasonable precautions."

In cases where human life and health are at stake, Mr. Houston wrote, "at least the prudent reasonable measures which can be taken to minimize the risk must be taken, and failure to do so is culpable negligence."

Despite this internal admission, top CIA officials continued and expanded the agency's drug-testing program until the early 1960s, according to testimony presented by the CIA last November before a Senate subcommittee.

Trial for Conspiracy Suspended in Manila

MANILA, Jan. 12 (UPI)—The Philippine Supreme Court has ordered a military tribunal to suspend the trial of a Filipino priest and 17 other martial-law detainees accused of conspiracy to commit rebellion, a court spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the restraining order was issued last week after a closed-door meeting of the tribunal on the case involving the Rev. Edilberto de la Torre, 31, who has been described as a leader of a clandestine Communist communication network. He said the order to stop the trial would remain until after the tribunal had received issues the defendants' lawyers had raised.



SEEMS LIKE OLD TIMES—Shoppers in the snow on an almost trafficless street on New York's Lower East Side created a turn-of-the-century scene on Sunday.

FBI Director Denies Assisting Terrorist Group

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI)—FBI director Clarence Kelley denied yesterday that his agency had played a significant role in financing or encouraging the activities of a group of rightist San Diego terrorists known as the Secret Army Organization.

Mr. Kelley said that, while the FBI had "investigated" the organization before it was broken up in 1972 and had spent bureau funds to develop an informant within the group, FBI agents "certainly had not" directed, counteracted or paid for the group's bombing, burglary and murder attempts against anti-war activists in the area.

The FBI director made his remarks on a television program in response to questions about a published report that the FBI had created the SAO and "sanctioned" its terrorist activities. Despite Mr. Kelley's insistence yesterday that the FBI "did not sponsor, did not engage in and did not condone" any activities of the SAO, information has been placed on the public record or gathered by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence activities that shows substantial FBI involvement with the San Diego group.

Mr. Kelley said he considered the need to appoint a special prosecutor in the Watergate investigation "an insult" to the attorney general's office, in that it indicated a lack of faith.

Sen. Bayh said he feared that creation of an independent attorney general's office could lead to just the evil that Mr. Carter sought to avoid—use of an agency like the FBI in political investigations, as the Internal Revenue Service has been used.

The IRS is part of the Treasury Department but has been disclosed to have conducted so-called "political audits" during the Nixon administration.

Mr. Harris said of Mr. Carter's proposal: "I don't like it. The president ought to be able to choose his cabinet. It's a time-honored tradition. I don't want it removed from the control of the people."

During the program Sen. Bayh said that he would stay out of the Florida Democratic primary on March 9 so that Mr. Carter would have a clean shot at beating Alabama's Gov. George Wallace in that contest.

Won't Back Down

Mr. Carter was asked whether he would quit the race for the Democratic presidential nomination if he failed to beat Gov. Wallace in Florida. He replied that he was in the race all the way to the convention.

Gov. Wallace, appearing on another television program, said he expected to win in Florida despite the party "hierarchy" gangling up on him.

He accused President Ford of speaking out against busing schoolchildren to integrate schools while his attorney general was in court supporting it. It is a case of "the right hand not knowing what the left hand is doing," Gov. Wallace said. He proposed a freedom-of-choice constitutional amendment that would permit local option on busing.

Mr. Carter, Sen. Bayh and Mr. Harris are among six Democratic hopefuls competing in Iowa for 47 national convention delegates in a selection process that starts with precinct caucuses across the state a week from today. The others are Sargent Shriver, Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona. All six were campaigning in the state yesterday.

Chile Sets Reply To Torture Claim

SANTIAGO, Jan. 12 (UPI)—The government has announced that it plans to send an envoy to London to refute charges made by Dr. Sheila Cassidy that she was tortured during her imprisonment in Chilean jail.

Arrested Nov. 1 for allegedly aiding leftist guerrillas, the British doctor remained in jail for nearly two months. When she returned to London, she charged she had been tortured with electric shocks. Chile has denied the charges.

Foreign Minister Patricio Carvajal said that he would send an envoy to London this week with documents to prove that Dr. Cassidy was not tortured. Included in the documents are copies of letters written by Dr. Cassidy, the foreign minister said.

According to some of the copies distributed by the Foreign Ministry, Dr. Cassidy wrote that she was never tortured during her detention in Chile.

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IRS, Justice Dept. Set Cooperation Rules for Probes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI)—The Justice Department and the Internal Revenue Service have made public a formal agreement regulating the use of IRS personnel in criminal investigations.

The eight pages of guidelines signed by IRS Commissioner Donald Alexander and Deputy Attorney General Harold Tyler represent an unprecedented "treaty" between government agencies, according to spokesmen for both sides.

At issue is the government's effectiveness in fighting corruption in government, narcotics trafficking, organized crime and white-collar crime. In his 2 1/2 years as head of the IRS, Mr. Alexander has sharply curtailed IRS participation in many such investigations.

Since IRS agents are frequently the key to documenting financial transactions involved in criminal activity, many U.S. attorneys have denounced Mr. Alexander's policy. But Mr. Alexander insists that a tax system should not be used to build criminal cases unrelated to tax violations.

The new guidelines permit the IRS to withdraw "normally" personnel from investigations that have no reasonable prospect of leading to either civil or criminal tax actions.

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Ford to Stress Jobs, Housing In His State of the Union Talk

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (NYT).—President Ford will propose broad new programs to produce more jobs and more housing and to develop wider energy sources in his State of the Union message to Congress Jan. 19, according to a high White House official.

The President will also call for sharp slashes in foreign aid, a

significant reduction of federal employment and the closing of military bases among other means of trying to hold down the growth of federal spending, the aide said.

The official, who is close to the President, said that the State of the Union address would be a major effort by the President to expound his own "vision" of where the nation should be heading and to establish that he has a "positive program for America."

Russell Tribunal Hears Criticisms Of CIA Activities

ROME, Jan. 12 (AP).—The Central Intelligence Agency has worked to topple governments throughout Latin America since the fall of a leftist government in Chile, an unofficial international tribunal was told yesterday. Attorney Ira Lowe of New York made the charge during the week-long Bertrand Russell Tribunal on alleged violations of human rights. A 17-member jury, which includes Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez and Protestant theologian Georges Casalis, will announce a verdict next week. The tribunal has no official standing.

It opened Saturday and listened to Laura Allende, a sister of the late Marxist President Salvador Allende who was overthrown in a coup in Chile in September, 1973. The CIA has acknowledged that its funds were used in efforts to "destabilize" the Allende administration.

Richard Falk, professor of international law at Princeton University, and Prof. Romano Masromatelli, an anthropologist from Urbino University, denounced government and private organizations which violate the rights of countries "to independent development by creating conditions of economic hardship."

Moscow Urges Albanian Ties

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The Soviet Union yesterday urged Albania to restore friendship and cooperation between the two Marxist states.

The Soviet leaders sent a message congratulating Albania on the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of a people's republic. The message was from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet to the corresponding body in Albania.

Overtures by the Russians in the past have been ignored by Albania. The Albanian regime formally broke with the Kremlin in 1960, partly in protest against Premier Nikita Khrushchev's dismantling of Stalinism.

Sagging Political Fortunes

This and several other White House officials indicated that Mr. Ford is counting on his speech, and his budget message two days later, to touch off a revival of his political fortunes, which are currently sagging.

Recent public opinion polls indicate that most Americans do not approve of the way Mr. Ford is handling his job. But White House aides express confidence that his standing in the polls will rise after he unveils his new programs.

Two of them, jobs and housing, are aimed at problems that could be serious political problems for Mr. Ford. The high unemployment rate could be a particularly heavy liability in an election year.

Administration officials have said publicly that the high jobless rate will not be a major political factor because it is tending to go down rather than up and so those Americans now employed are not worrying about losing their jobs. But privately, some of the officials agree that unemployment could be exploited by the President's political opponents.

Public Service Jobs

The President, according to the aide, will propose to bring down the jobless rate through a program of expanded public service employment. The aide would provide no details on the plan nor on the other proposals the President will make in his message to Congress.

Mr. Ford has announced that he will call for federal spending of less than \$395 billion in fiscal year 1977. Holding the budget to this level would require sharp curtailment of anticipated spending for programs already in existence.

But the White House aide said the new programs could be financed from savings achieved through cutting back sharply or eliminating programs in other areas.

Sources on Capitol Hill said they had heard nothing about a presidential proposal for a new public service program but they had heard rumors about a request for \$1.7 billion to extend an existing program.



GETTING TO KNOW YOU—Theodore Reed, director of the National Zoological Park in Washington, visiting with rare orangutans at the Singapore zoo.

Braving Cold, Windy Newport Marshes

U.S. Birders Flock for Glimpse of Rare Duck

By William Claiborne

NEWPORT, R.I., Jan. 12 (WP).

The vanguard of what is expected to be thousands of avid bird watchers is descending upon this resort city to see the snow, a handsome black and white Siberian water fowl that migrated nearly half the earth's circumference in the wrong direction.

However, a few of the binocular-toting curious already have left the bitterly cold, windswept marshland, complaining about the weather and wondering if the snow is the only strange duck around here.

"I should have taken up stamp collecting," said Ivan Witky, a retired engineer from Northboro, Mass., as he pecked up his tripod and 50-power telescope and headed home from what many bird watchers call the sight of a lifetime.

The snow, a duck related to the large merganser species, was first sighted at Green End Pond here two weekends ago. Since then, ornithologists have concluded it migrated from Siberia or northern Finland.

First Sighting

It is the first sighting of a snow on the Atlantic Coast and only the fourth North American sighting in Audubon Society history.

The temperatures of near zero (Fahrenheit) are only partly to blame for the frustrations felt by Mr. Witky and others. Even more

disconcerting was the bird's seeming disdain for his followers, as they attempted to creep within viewing range. The snow repeatedly took wing and flew away from his pursuers.

"This is one of the weirdest birds I've seen," said Peter Polshek, 12, a New Yorker who drove more than three hours and got lost twice on his way.

The day's hunt for the snow began early Friday at Green End Pond, an idyllic setting protected from the biting wind by stands of pine trees and close enough to the road to observe from the warmth of a car.

The pond also turned out to be the habitat for nothing more exciting than a few mallards, two

4 Youths Beat Chief Of French Coal Mines

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP).—Four young men today invaded the home of Paul Gardent, director-general of the nationalized French coal-mining industry, gagged and handcuffed him, his wife and his son, and beat Mr. Gardent. They said the attack was in revenge for a mine disaster in December, 1974, at Lévry, in northern France, in which 42 miners died.

Police reported that a group called "Vaincre et Vivre" (Vanquish and Live) claimed responsibility for the raid on the home of Mr. Gardent, 55. He received treatment at a hospital.

white domestic ducks and a flock of coos, a species of water fowl so common that most self-respecting bird watchers would not even put them on their life list of sighted birds.

Attention Turns

By noon, the shrinking contingent turned attention away from the small pond to the frozen panorama of Eastern Pond.

"I think I see him," announced Dr. James Mansfield, a retired physician from Lincoln, Mass., swinging his binocular toward a sawsaw separating the big pond from the ice-gray ocean.

Dr. Mansfield said he, his wife and a friend had heard about the snow on the Audubon Society's recorded daily bird alert and had abandoned plans for another vacation trip to drive hurriedly to Newport.

In a motorcade, the bird watchers then drove around Eastern Pond in pursuit of Dr. Mansfield's sighting, and began a foot-marching trek across an ankle-deep slushway and a 500-yard hike stretching into the center of the pond.

To Mr. Polshek, the effort did not seem extraordinary. He said he had driven all night to Delaware to sight a white-winged black tern, had traveled to South America for birding and had stood hours in the cold at Newburyport the day after Christmas for a glimpse of a Ross's gull, another rare Arctic bird.

Making of Lists

Bird watchers, who call themselves birders, compile life lists of birds. Mr. Polshek explained, and the longer the list becomes, the more challenging the sport.

Or, as Mr. Witky explained it: "I've been birding for 25 years, and this bird gives me 431 birds on my life list. They're hard to come by when you get over 400."

When the pursuit begins to wear thin, the birders go abroad, compiling European lists, African lists or South American lists.

"How can I explain why we do it? All I can say is that once you begin, you can't stop," said Mr. Witky.

He conceded that he is "not as crazy as the young kids today," a generation of college-aged birders who seem as fervent in their cause as the generation of campus protesters that preceded them.

The birders—young and old—kept up their pursuit here, however, as the snow led them from the windy dunes, around the big pond, across a shaly plank over a canal, back around the pond, and through waist-high bullrushes behind a service station.

Takes Wing

Each time they came within several hundred yards of the bird, it took wing with a flourish and a spray of water and returned approximately to the place it had just left.

Lee Gardner, a Newport bird watcher, said 200 people came to the pond Thursday to see the snow and that he expected hundreds, possibly thousands, more.

Mr. Gardner and others said the snow has been feeding in the pond, diving for fish frequently. It also spends a lot of its time with a flock of American mergansers in the few unfrozen parts of the pond.

Ornithologists say they are convinced that the snow migrated from Siberia, possibly by way of the Arctic or perhaps by stopping off in Greenland. They determined that he is genuinely wild by the absence of any bands or identification markings that would indicate prior captivity.

They also said the snow probably will winter here as long as the pond is not completely frozen over and will likely migrate north again in the summer.

Today's shooting occurred in Istanbul, where, a police spokesman said, two students described as leftists were wounded in an ambush as they were walking up to the entrance of the Technical University. The assailants escaped.

Fraser Asks U.S. Power in Indian Ocean

Australia Chief Sees Soviet Threat in Area

CANBERRA, Jan. 12 (UPI).

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said today that the United States should build up its naval and military presence in the Indian Ocean to insure that oil and strategic lifelines are maintained between the Middle East and Asia against any possible threat from the Soviet Union.

The United States, he said, should push ahead with building a naval base on the strategic British-held island of Diego Garcia, a pinpoint in the Indian Ocean about 2,000 miles northwest of Australia, and about 1,000 miles south of the Indian subcontinent.

"The mere presence of ships in the right place, at the right time, can certainly be critical in having an impact on domestic events in any one of the littoral states [of the Indian Ocean]," Mr. Fraser said in an interview.

Military Foothold

He said it was obvious that Russia had obtained a naval and military foothold in the Indian Ocean area, which was now a threat to Western efforts to maintain its strategic influence in Israel and the Middle East.

"It is not only necessary for an Indian Ocean balance to equalize facilities that the Soviets have established," Mr. Fraser said, "but it could in certain circumstances be fairly important to the resupply of Israel in Middle East strategy."

"It is also important in helping to be able to guarantee the sea lanes and oil supplies that come out of the Middle East and this is of quite critical significance to Japan in particular—maybe of more significance to Japan than it is to us, because of their dependence on Middle East oil."

Change From Whitlam

Mr. Fraser's stance on a U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean was in sharp contrast with the policy of his predecessor, Gough Whitlam, during three years Mr. Whitlam advocated a "zone of peace" in the area.

Mr. Fraser said his government's policy was to return to the understanding with the United States and Britain—that development of "Diego Garcia ought to proceed."

Defense Facilities

He said that to back up that development he proposed to bolster naval defense facilities on Australia's west coast at Cockburn Sound, to help maintain a military balance in the Indian Ocean.

Mr. Fraser said he thought "the prospects of the Soviet Union reducing its naval activity [in the Indian Ocean]... very remote."

He said Australia, a nation of 13 million, had a limited military role in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

He said Australia's two squadrons of Mirage jet fighter planes, based in Malaysia, were now its only foreign military presence outside Papua-New Guinea, recently granted independence from Australia, under United Nations supervision.

He said Australia's only other military role was surveillance of its huge coastline.

Ecuador Junta Seeking Cabinet

QUITO, Ecuador, Jan. 12

(UPI).—Ecuador's new military junta today tried to put together a cabinet that will be almost entirely military—at least for the first few months of the regime.

Army commander Gen. Guillermo Duran, one of three members of the junta that deposed President Guillermo Rodriguez Lara in a coup yesterday, said he could not give any indication when the new cabinet might be announced or when a policy declaration might be expected.

"We're working on it," the general said. "Yesterday we did quite a lot of work, but today we were at it again."

Hamburg Toll at 24

HAMBURG, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—The death toll at a shipyard explosion here Friday rose to 24 today when another of the injured men died in a hospital.

Police said the dead were five Yugoslavs, three Britons, two Turks, a Dane, a Spaniard and 12 Germans.

Neighbors Protest Tight Security At First OPEC Session Since Raid

VIENNA, Jan. 12 (UPI).

Financial experts of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries met today at OPEC's headquarters here for the first time since terrorists stormed the building in a blazing gun battle Dec. 21.

Today's regularly scheduled meeting was held under the tightest security in the history of the 12-nation OPEC.

Helmeted police, equipped with submachine guns and pistols, and plainclothesmen were on guard throughout the premises. Visitors were closely checked for their identification and their names were noted by OPEC officials.

Six pro-Palestinian terrorists took more than 60 hostages and an Austrian policeman, an Iraqi and a Libyan delegate were killed in the Dec. 21 attack.

Increased security measures since then have provoked protests from other tenants of the seven-story modern building in which the OPEC occupies two floors. They said the tight security control was intolerable for their visitors. Some tenants have demanded rent reductions.

Other tenants include the Canadian Embassy, a computer office and occupants of private apartments. OPEC officials have said they are looking for a Vienna building more suitable for security controls.



RIDING SHOTGUN IN PARIS—The security man at a luxurious apartment building in Paris keeping an eye on the entrance as a tenant picked up her mail. The police said they were called to the building 57 times last year, answering calls that reported gunshots, fires in the elevators and attempted rape. The owners decided to hire the guard.

U.S. Experts See Chou's Death As Affecting Peking's Style

By John F. Burns

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (NYT).

The death of Premier Chou En-lai and the passage of his mantle to Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping are likely, at least in the short run, to affect the style, more than the substance, of Chinese policy, leading academic specialists on China believe.

The specialists, reached by telephone on campuses around the United States Friday, foresee the possibility that Mr. Teng, less worldly and conciliatory in his approach than the sophisticated Mr. Chou, may prove somewhat stiffer when it comes to making the compromises needed to bring about full normalization of relations with the United States.

However, the consensus is that as long as Chairman Mao Tse-tung is alive, there will be no major retreat from Peking's policy of seeking better relations with Washington for any substantial change in China's hostility toward the Soviet Union. Mr. Mao is 82 years old.

Although Mr. Chou handled negotiations with the United States personally from their beginning in 1971, China's move toward an accommodation with Washington was "not a predilection of one individual," according to Robert Scalapino of the University of California at Berkeley, but "a practical one deriving from an overwhelming fear and distrust of the Soviet Union."

Policies Linked

"Mao long ago crossed the Rubicon on this issue," Mr. Scalapino added. "So long as he lives, I don't see any likelihood of an immediate shift in policy toward the Soviet Union. Nor, since it is derivative, do I see much prospect of a fundamental change in attitude toward us."

The specialists emphasized the difference in style between Mr. Chou and Mr. Teng, who took over after Mr. Chou's public duties after the premier entered a hospital in 1974 and who appears not to have inherited much of his power.

John Fairbank of Harvard University compared China's loss—"like the heavens falling in"—with the impact of Franklin Roosevelt's death on the United States. He went on to say that Mr. Chou's greatest attribute, beyond his administrative ability, was his skill in achieving compromises and reconciling opposing interests.

By contrast, said Ross Terrell of Harvard University, Mr. Teng has "an abruptness" of style that inclines him "to use administrative fiat to tackle problems that Chou used to settle with long lines of patient persuasion." This, Mr. Terrell said, could be a handicap when Mr. Teng seeks support for foreign and domestic initiatives.

The change was described by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing as a "technical reorganization" of his Cabinet after 18 months in office.

The new Cabinet of 16 is less than the same balance among Gaullists, centrists, independent Republicans (Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's party) and politicians. Among the 27 in the previous cabinet, there were 15 Gaullists, 10 centrists, and the nonpoliticians 12.

Jean de Liptowski, a Gaullist, is the new minister for cooperation; André Fosset, centrist, minister for the quality of life; and Raymond Barre, nonpolitical, minister of trade. The group includes five women.

Paris Transit Strike Set

PARIS, Jan. 12 (Reuters).

Paris bus and Metro workers plan a 24-hour strike tomorrow for more pay and more days off.

Mr. Terrell said the contrast between the two men was perceptible even to the ordinary Chinese, who learn very little of the personal details of their leaders. He recalled that on a recent trip to China he heard that Premier Chou had been overheard saying that China "couldn't have a premier with no neck, who wears pants at half-mast."

'A Man of Peace'

Michel Oksenberg of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, calling Mr. Chou "a man of enormous integrity, a gentle man of peace," said that the history of the Chinese Communist movement was replete with incidents in which Mr. Chou had solved seemingly irreconcilable differences, both among adversaries at home and between China and other nations.

"I don't think for a moment that China is going to fall apart without him," Mr. Oksenberg said. "But one has to wonder how the elements of tension and conflict will be eased without him. In a relationship between China and the United States, for example, which is still partially an adversary relationship, one has to wonder whether there are people of equanimity and wisdom, able to facilitate progress."

John Service, who worked at Berkeley for years after diplomatic career interrupted by a McCarthy-era controversy at his dispatches from China, said that under Mr. Teng the Chinese might prove "more impatient" concessions from the United States, particularly concerning Taiwan.

"I don't think Teng has the subtlety and savvy that Chou had," said Mr. Service, who said to know Mr. Chou well during his assignment in China from 1945 to 1949. "I think Teng will go to a little less sure of himself, a little more doctrinaire, a little more inclined to follow ideological solutions. It's going to be hard for Westerners to get close to him."

Giscard Shuffles Cabinet, Adding Nonpoliticians

PARIS, Jan. 12 (UPI).

The ministers and a number of secretaries were changed today in a minor government reshuffle that left untouched the last members of the Cabinet.

The change was described by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing as a "technical reorganization" of his Cabinet after 18 months in office.

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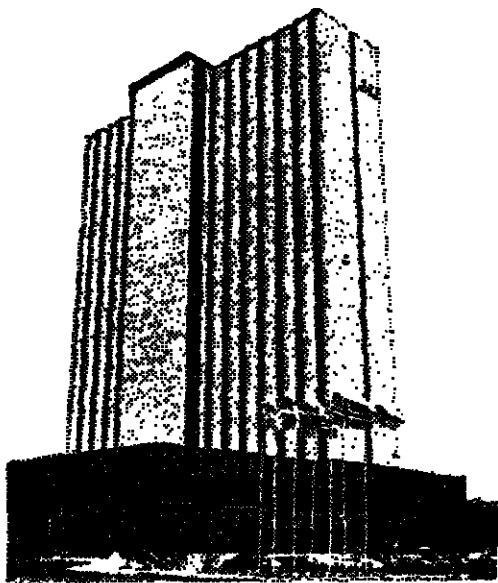
Paris Transit Strike Set

PARIS, Jan. 12 (Reuters).

Paris bus and Metro workers plan a 24-hour strike tomorrow for more pay and more days off.

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Agatha Christie, Queen of Whodunits, Dies

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, Jan. 12.—Dame Agatha Christie, 85, author of best-selling thrillers for half a century, died today, her publishers announced.

"She had not been in good health for the last month or two. She was failing," said her literary agent in London, Hughes Massie, Ltd. She died at her home in Wallingford, 55 miles west of here.

The 'Sausage Machine'

The sheer volume of Dame Agatha's writing since 1920, when "The Mysterious Affair at Styles" appeared, was enough to stagger even the most incurable addict of detective fiction. The "sausage machine," as she once called herself, produced some 80 detective novels alone, and her books went through reprint after reprint and sold into the hundreds of millions of copies. When their usually superior quality was taken into account, her output appeared to be nothing less than prodigious.

The creator of the dapper, relentless Hercule Poirot, the shrewd, garrulous Jane Marple and half a dozen other energetic fictional sleuths was herself a shy, self-effacing but regal person who set out to be an opera singer. Instead, starting to write in response to a challenge from her sister, she became a virtuoso performer in the fine art of the detective story who offered her plots while idling in the bathtub.

Dame Agatha turned out about 100 major works—the full-scale detective stories, six psychological or romantic novels published under the name Mary Westmacott, 19 volumes of short mystery stories, 14 plays based on detective themes (among them "The Mousetrap," which has been breaking theatrical records since 1952 and is still running in London), two works of nonfiction and a book of verse.

In addition, most of her books were translated into virtually every major language and several of her plots were adapted for the stage or made into movies, two of them twice. On two occasions, though briefly, three Christie plays were on the London stage at one time.

Movie Successes

Among her movie successes were her personal favorite, "Witness for the Prosecution," which starred Marlene Dietrich, and the 1975 film of "Murder on the Orient Express," featuring Albert Finney as Poirot.

Dame Agatha's forte was supremely adroit plotting and sharp, believable characterization (even the names she used usually rang true). Her style and rhetoric were not remarkable; her writing was almost invariably sound and workmanlike, without pretense or flourish. Her characters were likely to be of the middle-middle or upper-middle class, and there were certain archetypes, such as the crass American or the stuffy retired army officer in his anecdote.

However familiar all this might be to the reader, he would turn the pages mesmerized as unexpected twist piled on twist until, in the end, he was taken by surprise and realized that he had rapidly ignored the vital clue casually introduced much earlier. There was simply no outguessing Poirot or Miss Marple—or Dame Agatha.

A few Christies—"The Murder of Roger Ackroyd," published in 1926, is a preeminent example—were both extremely well written and skillfully plotted, ranking with the best of Simenon, S.S. Van Dine and perhaps even Conan Doyle.

On the other hand, when Dame

satisfactory and, indeed, were sometimes painful. Her love scenes in particular tended to be a bit soppy.

Killed Off Poirot

Last year Dame Agatha killed off Hercule Poirot in her novel "Poirot's Last Case," which is a best seller in the United States. The plump sleek-haired detective died of a coronary thrombosis. Dame Agatha recently admitted that she wrote this novel 30 years ago.

Dame Agatha, a white-haired "presence" who was always well turned out, insisted that she was not to be found in her books. Her shyness, which gave way to a genial graciousness in her later years, made that idea credible enough. But it might be that Miss Marple, an aging "lady" with conservative tastes and somewhat old-fashioned ideas but, nevertheless, with an acute aware-

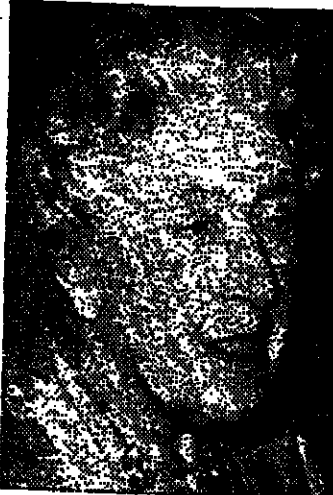
ness of what was going on about her, came the closest to Dame Agatha.

Discussing the murderer after the solution of the crime in "A Murder Is Announced," Miss Marple, who figured in about 15 novels and helped her creator get through periods of boredom with Poirot, said:

"People with a grudge against the world are always dangerous. They seem to think life owes them something. I've known many an invalid who has suffered far more and been cut off from life much more than Charlotte Blacklock—and they've managed to lead happy, contented lives. It's what's in yourself that makes you happy or unhappy."

In 1971, Queen Elizabeth made the author a dame commander of the British Empire, the female equivalent of a knighthood.

—Max L. Lowenthal Jr. (NYT).



Agatha Christie

Agatha went into situations requiring more expressive writing, the results were often less than

Factory Slump Frees Jailed Plant Manager

LAON, France, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—A factory manager jailed for wounding an employee was today ordered sent back to work because the plant has run into difficulties without his services.

Louis Dossuto had been sentenced to a year in prison after shooting one of his 100 workers when they occupied the metals factory during a labor dispute last October.

Today, the judge handling the case decided to release the manager on "semi-liberty" to allow him to boost operations so that layoffs can be avoided. Semi-liberty usually means spending weekends in jail.

Sees No Need for Special Force

U.S. Atom Agency to Report on Terror Risk

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (NYT).—The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is expected to tell Congress soon that the threat of terrorist attacks on atomic reactors and other nuclear facilities does not justify the creation of a special federal security force, according to several government officials.

The commission, however, is considering recommending the possibility that an existing Defense Department agency, such as the Army's Special Forces, be given training to enable it to react to a situation where a terrorist band seizes and holds a nuclear facility for a relatively long period of time.

The report on the need for nuclear protection was mandated last year by Congress, which has become increasingly concerned

about the possible havoc terrorist groups might cause should they seize a reactor or nuclear fuel fabrication plant or obtain plutonium or enriched uranium from which a homemade nuclear bomb could be manufactured.

The federal security report is based on 14 studies by such groups as the Aerospace Corp., the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, the International Association of Chiefs of Police and Stanford Law School.

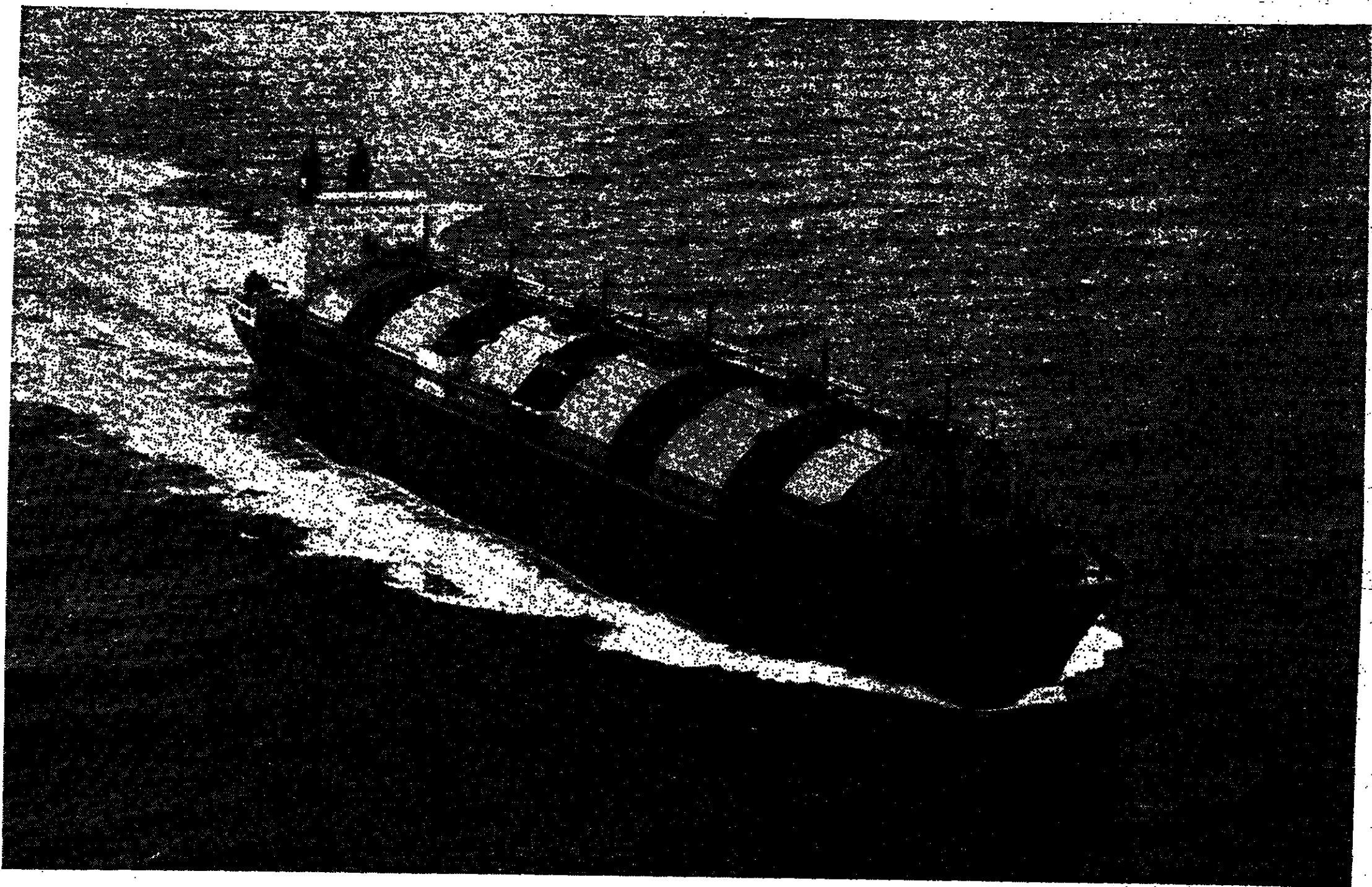
Many of the philosophical and technical questions raised during the study were examined in a parallel but separate group of 11 other studies on the range of protection required if the Nuclear Regulatory Commission approves the widespread use of plutonium to fuel civilian power reactors.

Plutonium can be extracted from the waste products of con-

ventional atomic reactors and then re-used as a fuel for them. The nuclear industry strongly supports the licensing of the so-called "plutonium fuel cycle" because it would greatly increase the amount of heat that can be developed from a given amount of steadily more expensive uranium.

The possibility that plutonium may become a regular part of the production of energy in the United States increased in November when the Nuclear Regulatory Commission said it had decided to grant interim licenses for its use in commercial facilities. The decision was challenged in suits brought in federal court several weeks ago by environmental groups on the ground that plutonium is far too dangerous a substance to be brought into widespread use.

Largest LNG ship joins IU's Gotaas-Larsen fleet; Sea-trials and cargo-handling tests under way.



Natural gas to be transported from Abu Dhabi to Tokyo under 20-year charters

One of the world's largest liquefied natural gas (LNG) carriers is presently conducting cargo-handling tests at Canvey Island in the Thames Estuary, near London and in the North Sea. The 125,000-cubic-meter vessel, which began its sea trials last month, will go into service later this year between Abu Dhabi and Tokyo.

For IU International Corporation and its subsidiary, Gotaas-Larsen Shipping Corporation, the introduction of this new LNG carrier represents a major effort to gain a leadership role in the growing field of LNG transportation.

The new vessel—which is named *Hilla* for an historically significant oasis in Abu Dhabi—was built at the Moss-Rosenberg Verft shipyard in Stavanger, Norway. Two similar LNG carriers are being constructed for Gotaas-Larsen by this yard, which has pioneered many innovations in the design and construction of LNG carriers featuring free-standing spherical aluminum alloy cargo tanks.

All three of the Norwegian-built ships have been chartered for 20 years by a consortium consisting of The British

Petroleum Co., Ltd., London; Compagnie Française des Pétroles, Paris; Mitsui and Co., Ltd., Tokyo; and Bridgestone Liquefied Gas Co., Ltd., Tokyo. The revenues from the three long-term charters will be about \$1 billion.

Financing for the *Hilla* has been arranged with Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, New York; Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company, Chicago; The Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal; and the Laaneinstitutet for Skipsbyggeriene, Oslo.

Gotaas-Larsen has ordered three additional LNG carriers of the Moss-Rosenberg design from shipyards in Japan and West Germany. Discussions

are currently under way which may lead to the employment of these vessels in the trade between Indonesia and Japan.

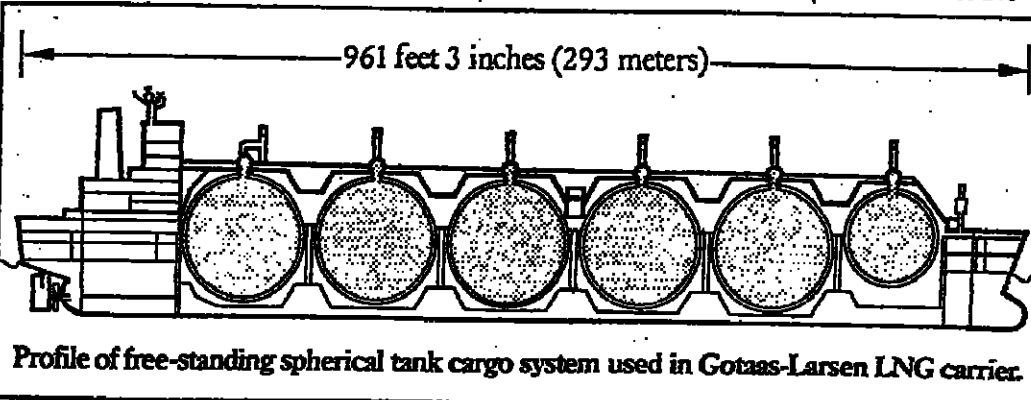
The *Hilla* and her sister ships are 961 feet 3 inches (293 meters) long, with beams of 136 feet 6 inches (41.6 meters) and drafts of 37 feet 9 inches (11.5 meters). With a service speed of 20 knots, these vessels will be among the world's fastest in their class, an important factor in transporting LNG. The ships will carry LNG at 260 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (−160 degrees Centigrade) at approximately 1/600th of its volume as a gas. After regasification, 125,000 cubic meters will equal about 2.7 billion cubic feet (75 million cubic

meters). Each ship has a complement of 28 officers and crewmen.

Gotaas-Larsen operates a fleet of 54 ships, totaling about four million deadweight tons; which carry crude oil, refined petroleum products, coal, ore, grain, and other bulk products throughout the world. The IU subsidiary also has interests in offshore drilling rigs and cruise ships. Gotaas-Larsen, wholly owned by IU since 1963, has its principal offices in New York and Oslo.

IU International has major interests in ocean and land transportation, distribution services, utilities, industrial products and services, and agribusiness. The company, which employs 40,000 people worldwide, is headquartered in Wilmington, Delaware and has executive offices in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania U.S.A.

At IU—energy is spelled LNG



Profile of free-standing spherical tank cargo system used in Gotaas-Larsen LNG carrier.



Naples Cardinal Asks Kidnappers To Return Baby

NAPLES, Jan. 12 (AP).—Corrado Cardinal Ursi, Archbishop of Naples, today appealed to the kidnappers of a 16-month-old boy to set him free.

The boy, Vincenzo Guida, son of a steelworker, was taken at gunpoint from his mother's arms at San Sebastiano al Vesuvio, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, Jan. 3. The kidnappers sent the family a note demanding 800 million lire (about \$880,000) in ransom.

In his written appeal Cardinal Ursi said: "I do not know your names or your faces, but I appeal to your hearts in the name of God and all the Christian community, for you to give the little child back to the Guida family." Sermons appealing to the kidnappers to release the boy as soon as possible were also read yesterday in Neapolitan churches. "A 16-month-old boy needs his mother as natural law commands a law felt and respected even by wild tribesmen and wild animals of the forest," the cardinal said.

Archbishop Is Robbed By 2 Gunmen in Italy

ROME, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Two young gunmen attacked an archbishop who serves as a Vatican diplomat and robbed him of his gold pectoral cross, an episcopal ring and more than 100,000 lire (\$140) police said here.

The Most Rev. Antonio Pinci, 64, left locked in his bedroom, jumped one flight to find help. He was bruised in the 12-foot jump. Archbishop Pinci was attacked Friday night in Cave, near Rome, Apostolic nuncio to Panama for 10 years, the archbishop was staying with his brother.

Handwritten text: "JAN 15 1976"

Debate, Not Negotiation

The meeting of the UN Security Council on Middle Eastern affairs is not a substitute for genuine negotiations on the issues involved. Nor can the council, in good conscience, revise the ground rules—the earlier council resolutions—under which those negotiations would take place. In fact, the council cannot change those rules in a fashion that would work against the parties involved, because council action is subject to veto, and a veto would certainly be invoked in such a case. It must be assumed, therefore, that the current council session will be chiefly concerned with making debating points.

This seems to have a peculiar irrelevancy now, when the situation in Lebanon has grown markedly worse, and when a round of warnings about outside intervention has emerged from a number of capitals. Syria, which has an old claim against Lebanon, talked of moving into that country if partition took place; Israel said it would intervene if that took place; Egypt has told Israel it would take action in such circumstances and the United States has voiced general disapproval of all outside interference in Lebanese domestic concerns.

This represents a more acute threat to peace than the matters that are part of the Security Council's old agenda for its special session. Moreover, it constitutes a

challenge to the peace-keeping functions of the United Nations, and something with which the council is empowered to deal. But at the same time, a major problem within Lebanon now also lies at the root of the Arab-Israeli dispute. This is the fate of the Palestinians.

The current upsurge in Lebanese violence stems from a Christian blockade of Palestinian refugee camps, just as much of the basic division within Lebanon has been exacerbated by the war between the Palestinians and Israel, along Lebanon's southern border—the cycle of terror and reprisal. A solution for the Palestinian dilemma would not end strife in Lebanon that is motivated by the uneasy balance between Christian and Moslem, between the economically privileged and underprivileged. But it would contribute to the search for a peaceful resolution of that strife.

Consequently, if the rhetoric in the council moves toward the assumption that there can be an Arab Palestine and an Israel co-existing in peace in the Middle East, it would be to everyone's benefit. Neither the Israelis nor the Palestine Liberation Organization presently favor such an end to the fighting. Nor is it easy to see, now, the procedural steps by which this goal can be approached. But it is a basic necessity for any settlement, and it should be the goal of the council debate.

Italy and the CIA

In Italy, as in Angola, current American operations seem as myopic in purpose as they are inept in management. The United States has been preparing to shovel \$6 million into Italy's governing political parties, in the same manner in which a prudent gardener might dig fertilizer into his rose beds. The money was to be disbursed by the CIA, evidently at the behest of the State Department in its dogged but uninspired campaign to keep Communists out of the Italian Cabinet. It is hard to think of any revelation that might do more harm to precisely those forces which the State Department is trying to shore up.

This episode is another disquieting indication of misjudgment, on the department's part, of the way things have changed both here and abroad. Aside from any more elevated consideration, the administration has had plenty of warning that the traditional procedures for keeping secrets have broken down. This latest revelation presumably comes from someone in Congress who opposes the subventions. Congress is not only sharply at odds with the administration but at odds with itself as well. Some members, isolated and frustrated, have learned to cast vetoes through leaks and public disclosures, but a government cannot really afford to embark on covert operations unless it can keep them covert. The Ford administration has been unable to work out the kind of understandings with Congress that protect the secrecy of these activities. Yet it keeps compulsively attempting to pursue them—even when they promise, at best, only trivial benefits.

It is not, after all, as though there were any great and urgent drought of political money in Italy. Money is a legitimate political weapon. The United States has apparently funneled some funds into Portugal, a country seized by economic collapse and political turbulence; it is entirely reasonable for the United States to provide, in a crisis, at least a partial counterweight to the aid that is flowing to the Portuguese Communists from the Soviet Union. By the same token, it was useful for the United States to pump dollars into the Italian political system in the years after World War II. But since then there has been phenomenal economic growth in Italy; the standard of living is now in the same range as Britain's. The present generation of politicians is, if anything, too experienced: there are elaborate and well-established systems of patronage. If a party cannot raise adequate funds under these circumstances, it is a reflection on that party's competence. And here we come to the heart of the matter.

The Communists have been creeping upward in successive elections and polls for a wholly negative reason—the Italians'

mounting exasperation with the other parties. The Christian Democrats have been dominant in every Italian government for more than 30 years; parties wear out, like the men who lead them and the ideas that inform them. The Christian Democrats have presided over the transformation of their country into a modern industrial state, but now they do not seem to know how to cope with the consequences. The most recent cabinet fell last week. While the fall of a cabinet in a parliamentary system like Italy's is not necessarily very significant, the difficulty of patching together replacements has recently begun to rise sharply.

There is a pervasive sense in Italy that profound changes are coming—changes involving, one way or another, Communists in power—and each faction is trying to position itself to take advantage of this new fact. In recent months it had been generally assumed that little would happen until the middle of 1977, when the present parliamentary term expires. But the latest collapse may make elections necessary much sooner. It appears very possible that the Communists will get a bigger vote than the Christian Democrats and, to follow the most common line of speculation, that might result in a coalition cabinet. Certainly the Communists would not take over the government entirely; they are not likely to win an absolute majority and, in any case, they do not want to frighten the opposition. They have lately been saying very explicitly that they are committed to democracy and the traditional rules of the game. It is this sharing of power, with the Communists as the legitimate and accepted partner of a conservative and Catholic party, that the Ford administration is trying to forestall.

But the United States is going to have only a marginal influence over these events. It can quite properly point out to Italians that the arrival of Communists in the Cabinet will probably make relations between our two countries less comfortable, and the military alliance less reliable. But the time is long since past when Europeans were primarily concerned with Atlantic relations and defense. In Italy the main public preoccupations are social reforms, and the reorganization of obsolete and unresponsive public services.

Under these circumstances, the wisest course for the United States is to hold itself to the standard and conventional code of open diplomacy. That means making its interests and preferences clear to the world, but doing nothing that constitutes interference in Italy's internal politics. To go beyond this limit, as the affair of the \$6 million suggests, can only push Italy toward the outcome that Mr. Kissinger wishes most strongly to avoid.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Political Treason in Italy

Political treason was committed last week by Signor De Martino, the Italian Socialist leader, when he withdrew outside support from the Italian government and caused it to collapse at the worst possible moment. The immediate result is to prejudice the

launching of the Italian government's ambitious five-year economic plan. Behind this lies the strong probability that unless Italy can quickly conquer its prolonged national crisis, it will fall to the Communists, with disastrous results for us all.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 13, 1901

VIENNA.—The danger of plague being brought to Austria from Constantinople is causing considerable uneasiness here. Efforts are, however, being made by the authorities to reassure the press, but private reports from persons well qualified to speak in Constantinople represent the situation as a very dangerous one. No steps have yet been taken regarding quarantine and the Orient Express is still allowed to run.

Fifty Years Ago

January 13, 1926

BOSTON.—The sensational Sacco-Vanzetti murder case, subject of protest meetings in this country and a dozen foreign countries during 1921 occupied first place on the calendar when the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court convened here yesterday. The court is expected to decide the fate of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, who were arrested in 1921, but are still fighting for their life.



Italy, U.S. Handouts and Communists

By Claire Sterling

ROME.—It was pure coincidence that yet another Italian government hit the dust—the 39th since the war—on the very day the CIA hit the headlines for handing out yet another \$6 million to selected Italian politicians. This particular coincidence was unusually instructive, though.

Apparently there are still people around in Washington who think the Italian Communists could be stopped cold even now by handouts, especially to this or that leader of the ruling Christian Democratic party. The fall of Italy's latest government the other day shows just how wrong they are.

The last time American handouts actually brought the Italian Communists to a grinding halt was more than a quarter of a century ago. That was in the 1948 national elections, when massive U.S. and Vatican support helped the Christian Democratic party win an absolute majority in parliament. Since then the Christian Democrats' share of the nationwide vote has kept going down, and the Communists' up, until they are practically neck and neck: 35 and 33 per cent respectively in last June's administrative elections.

The reason has little to do with anything to do with money from which sources (though all that would make an interesting historical footnote some day). What really counts is how the Christian Democrats have used the tremendous power the United States helped them acquire so long ago. Since they have mostly used it to do no more than keep the Communists, have simply been bickering over the broken promises of one Christian Democratic government after another, each seemingly more indifferent than the last to the maddening frustrations they've been inflicting on the electorate.

Irrelevant

At this point, trying to salvage the situation by crossing a few politicians' palms is not only clumsy but irrelevant. The only effective way to stop the Communists is to remove the irritants driving voters into their arms by the millions. To do this, the ruling Christian Democrats must theoretically start making use of their coalition's majority in this as in every other parliament here since 1948. Eroded as it is by now, that majority is still ample enough on paper to renovate Italy from top to bottom. But it is a decade or more since the Christian Democrats have been capable of agreeing with each other, let alone with their smaller allies. After 13 barren years, the center-left coalition has been tottering toward its grave with only two of its four original parties remaining in the late Cabinet of Premier Aldo

Moro (his own Christian Democratic and the tiny Republican party). Entirely dependent on the other two parties for its parliamentary majority, this shaky tandem Cabinet has scarcely been on speaking terms with the Socialists in parliament. It may be regrettable, but it is hardly surprising that the latter should finally have decided to kill off this Cabinet by withdrawing from the parliamentary majority altogether.

There are a lot of possible explanations, not all flattering, for a Socialist decision that could have shattering consequences in and out of Italy. By far the most compelling, however, is the clear evidence that the Christian Democratic party—the party backed by Washington from 1948 to the present day—has been preparing to go over the heads of its old Socialist partners and make a deal with the Communists, crushing what would be left of the Socialist party between them.

Neither side would call this the "historic compromise" proposed by Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer. The Communists have not been invited to join the government but don't seem to mind. The reason has little to do with anything to do with money from which sources (though all that would make an interesting historical footnote some day). What really counts is how the Christian Democrats have used the tremendous power the United States helped them acquire so long ago. Since they have mostly used it to do no more than keep the Communists, have simply been bickering over the broken promises of one Christian Democratic government after another, each seemingly more indifferent than the last to the maddening frustrations they've been inflicting on the electorate.

The payoffs were beginning to look pretty good toward the end. First, the Communists agreed with the Christian Democrats to heavily dilute an originally quite liberal abortion bill; a stunning

double-cross for the Socialists and other key parties here. Then they agreed discreetly to hold the Italian labor movement still until the government's multi-billion-dollar industrial recovery program could get safely off the ground; a handsome proposition providing labor would in fact stand still for the Communists, which was by no means certain. Finally, they were the Moro government's staunchest prop, fighting every move to bring it down until the very last moment.

There is no way of telling how much further this might have gone if the Socialists hadn't suddenly wrecked the game. Nor can anyone tell whether whatever the Socialists themselves have in mind might mean something better or worse, their true intentions having rarely looked more murky. What does seem reasonably clear, though, is that Italy's ruling party is coming around more and more to the idea that it is really simpler to do business with the Communists than with its old enemy, truculent and hamletically irascible Socialist partners.

Of course, it's a long way from the sort of unholy compromise to the historic kind Berlinguer talks about; and it may be that Berlinguer himself is no more eager than his Catholic interlocutors to go as far as that under exceedingly complicated national and international circumstances. Nevertheless, Italy is obviously in the direct line of strong, subtle, courageous and imaginative leadership. So far there isn't a leader like that in sight. But there hardly seems much point in shopping around for one with currency a quarter of a century old, which no longer appears to be worth much.

Judgment on Concorde

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—There was a remarkable sight in Washington last week. A member of the Cabinet sat alone on the stage of a large government auditorium through one whole day, listening to arguments on a difficult question of public policy. And he promised to base his decision on the open record, not on secret pressures.

Transportation Secretary William T. Coleman Jr. must decide whether to let Concorde, the British-French supersonic airliner, land at Kennedy and Dulles airports. He had a particular purpose in approaching his decision through that open hearing: to persuade both sides on this agitated issue, no matter who wins, that the process was honest.

"I only hope," Coleman said at the hearing, "that... all will be made without prejudgment or bias, absent of any prior commitment to any person, organization or government." It was doubtless a vain hope. The lawyers, aviation experts, environmentalists, foreign officials and journalists in that auditorium would have a hard time believing in anything so pure. One remarker, "It is just very interesting, but if only one could know the real story of what is going on at the White House..."

In Paris and London, reactions to the hearing were cynical. A diplomat was quoted as saying that the U.S. government was trying to portray the forthcoming decision as "technical," which was humbug: "It is pure politics." Nor was that only a foreign reaction. One U.S. columnist wrote that the White House wanted to say yes to Concorde, and Coleman would get the message. Well, my belief is that the

cynics do not know their men. It may sound naive, but I think William Coleman means it when he says he is going to decide this one on his own, and on the merits. He is that rarely, an official who is quite ready to go back home to Philadelphia and practice law—and thus sees no need to sacrifice principle for it. Moreover, he has said privately that President Ford has put no pressure on him to decide this question one way or the other.

There could hardly be a better example than the Concorde project of the need for open, informed decisions in a democracy. For the way Britain and France have carried it on, over the years, shows how secret decisions on premises never explained in public may warp government policy to the point of irrationality.

Suppose, 10 or 15 years ago, the British and French publics had been asked to spend irrecoverable billions on a plane that could never fly commercially without subsidy. Suppose they had been told that the plane would be two to four times as noisy as existing jets, and use up to three times as much fuel per seat-mile. Suppose they had known that the plane would carry only about 100 passengers, with barely the range to cross the Atlantic.

Such a proposal would have been scornfully rejected—indeed, would never have been made. The only way the Concorde project could be carried on was to keep the public unaware of its realities as long as possible, and then argue that too much had been invested to stop now.

Wilson Caved In
When a new Labor government took office Britain in 1964 and discovered the horrible truth about Concorde, it immediately decided to cancel the project. But General de Gaulle threatened to sue, and Prime Minister Harold Wilson caved in. The incident foreshadowed the general government weakness and deception that have so damaged Britain over the last dozen years.

A French official at the hearing, Claude Abraham, called Concorde "a symbol of the skill and tenacity of two great nations." Skill, yes. But above all Concorde is a symbol of stubborn bureaucratic resistance to reality.

John Dornberg From Munich:

The Germans, it appears, are dying out... About whom shall [one] complain?

MUNICH.—For those in the rest of Europe who still occasionally worry about that old German quest for Lebensraum, there seems to be reassuring news these days.

The West Germans, it appears, are dying out. Not cataclysmically or in one fell swoop, of course. But by the middle of the next century there are likely to be only half as many West Germans as now. And by the year 2070, if present trends continue, there may be hardly any at all.

Those at least are the tentative conclusions of demographers and futurologists of the Federal Statistical Office in Wiesbaden which has just published its latest population prognosis.

Like the last such projection in 1973, it demonstrates that the population explosion of other countries notwithstanding, West Germany faces an "implosion" of massive dimensions in the decades ahead. What is so significant about the newest prognosis, however, is that it predicts an even sharper population decline than previous studies and that it is based on a more accurate analysis and collation of the figures.

For the past three years now deaths have exceeded the number of live births. During 1974 and 1975 West Germany's population declined by about 100,000 annually. What is now down to about 61,900,000—figures that includes approximately 2.3 million foreign workers plus their dependents. By the year 2070, it has been estimated, the population will have declined to 44 million and by 2050 to approximately 37 million.

World's Lowest

Unless, of course, something is done to reverse the declining birthrate. It is now the lowest in the world—10 per 1,000 population, compared to such rates as 18.4 in France, 16 in Italy, 15 in the United States, 13.5 in Sweden, and a world average of 35 (if one includes the proliferating countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America).

Curiously, the pattern in East Germany is similar. The GDR's birthrate is the world's second lowest: 10.6 per 1,000.

Sociologically and popularly the decline is called *der Pillenknick*—"the pill pinch."

That is not to say that the anti-baby pill as such, now used by one-third of all German women, is specifically to blame for the drop in births.

"The pill," says Professor Hans Harmen of the Hamburg Academy for Population Studies, "is not the cause but merely one of the circumstances under which the decline in the birthrate has been accelerated."

The simple fact seems to be that Germans today, for a variety of reasons that range from

financial and economic to philosophical and emotional, are disinclined to have children.

The arguments are many. There's the young couple that says: "We're paying off a house, furniture and a car. A girl would be our financial ruin." There's the 23-year-old housewife who insists: "The world is overpopulated anyway. When I want a child I'll adopt one."

The Other 95%

Or take the childless couple in their 30s who recently told an interviewer: "The joyful home a child brings you accounts for five per cent of the time. The remaining 95 you have only troubles, worries, sorrows and sacrifice."

In a recent poll by the Wicks Opinion Research Institute of Tübingen, 2,000 adults were asked how many children they wanted or regarded as the ideal number in a family. Seven per cent said "none," compared to 4 per cent in an identical poll two years earlier. Fourteen per cent replied "one child" compared with 3 per cent in the previous survey. The number who regarded two children as right had decreased from 69 to 57 per cent.

This trend, especially after the glorification of parenthood which followed during the Third Reich and the baby-boom of the post-war years, has taken demographers by surprise. Though there had been a steady decline in the birthrate since the mid-1960s, it was not until three years ago that the rate began its nosedive to the current level.

Thus far, although the "baby bust" is widely discussed and publicized, there seems to be no undue alarm.

True, a few extremists, generally on the far right of the political spectrum, directly predict national and ethnic calamity. The same people, or their ideological disciples, who once shouted that the Germans are a *Volks ohne Raum*—a people with no room—now proclaim that Germany will become a *Raum ohne Volk*.

Occasionally the discussion assumes racist overtones, particularly during the election period. It is relatively high birthrates among foreign worker families. Five years ago every 10th baby born in West Germany was the child of a foreign laborer. Last year it was every sixth.

"We are inundated with pregnant Turks, Yugoslavs and Greeks," the head of one maternity ward in Hamburg complained recently. "But no Germans. Without the foreigners we could shut down."

Really drastic solutions have not yet been proffered.

Promises

The mayor of one small Bavarian town of 800, where the number of live births has decreased by 90 per cent since 1972, recently announced that he would marry only those couples who promise—in writing—to have a child within two years.

A Bavarian state government official recently exhorted the federal government to emulate France's *Code de la famille* by raising allowances and exemptions for children as an incentive to birth.

But for the whole the survey and prognoses have been made with equanimity; in some government circles even with relief for a decline in population, at least through the next decade, will also mean a reduction in public expenditures for education and the entire gamut of social welfare activities.

Some economists predict an inevitable rise in the standard of living as well as ultimate relief for Germany's currently overcrowded labor market.

But there are also pessimists who question whether the current material prosperity and high productivity can be maintained in light of the nation's impending extinction.

Those who worry the most are those already feeling the pinch of the pill and the "baby bust." Germany's predicament, for example, complain that they have been at the lowest income level of the medical profession for years and the declining birthrate will reduce that level even further.

Even more worried are the manufacturers of baby carriages within the past four years their sales have declined by almost 50 per cent.

But a more intriguing question, perhaps, about whom will the rest of Europe complain when the Germans are finally extinct?

BOOKS

Soviet 'Diary' on Trail of Detective

Gwertzman

NEW YORK (NYT)—Two Doubleday & Co. books, "The Diary of a Soviet Agent" and "The Diary of a Soviet Agent," are now on the shelves of bookstores. The books, which are part of a series of Soviet spy stories, are written by a Soviet author who has been living in the United States for many years. The books are based on the diary of a Soviet agent who was active in the United States during the 1940s and 1950s. The books are written in a style that is both informative and entertaining, and they provide a unique insight into the life of a Soviet spy in the United States.

contains "certain inconsistencies and... new explanatory material may have been added." In short, one of the leading U.S. publishing houses has admitted that a book coming out under its imprint is probably, at least in part, a literary "fake." It is not what the Soviet authorities said it was, a diary of a Comintern agent assigned to Mao during World War II. Novosti had published the book in Russian in Moscow in 1973 under the title "Special Region in China," and in India under that same heading. People in U.S. intelligence agencies agreed with Mr. Service that the book was less diary and more fabrication.

All this says something about Doubleday's willingness to print such material (the publishing house's rationale is that while the book may not be completely factual, it is an interesting "curiosity item" that helps show what the Russians think today about the Chinese). In the early '50s, when the cold war was at its coldest, Andre Dzhigalov, a British firm, and William Morrow, an American company, printed "Notes for a

Journal." The book was presented as the diary of Maxim Litvinov, a former Soviet foreign minister who had died in 1951. In an article published later in a collection of essays, Bertram Wolfe, a writer on Soviet matters, recounted how he had probed beyond question to a potential publisher that the Litvinov diaries were phony. He was even able to show that the author was probably George Besandovsky, a Soviet émigré who was responsible for a major "fake" of the '30s, "My Uncle Joseph Stalin" by Bodi Svandize. No such Svandize ever existed.

Nikita Khrushchev's memoirs raised questions when the first volume (of two) appeared. But because the actual Khrushchev tapes were made available after the Soviet leader's death in 1971, there is less skepticism that he actually said what was printed. What is not possible to say, however, is whether all the Khrushchev tapes were sent abroad, whether what was sent was intact and whether any omissions or deletions were important.

"The Vladimir Diaries," however, appear unique. Parts of them seem deliberately fabricated by the Russians, presumably by the secret police, to give an unflattering picture of China's leader.

It is often difficult to prove a "diary" phony, because its contents do not demonstrate conclusively that a text is a fabrication; the diaries could have simply been a mistake. But Mr. Service, turning literary detective, has provided some convincing clues:

Item: Mao is described as smoking "American Chesterfields" in May, 1942.

Service: In 1942 "the U.S. Army was not yet set up in Chungking, the air ferry over the 'hump' had not yet been established. And no Americans in China (I speak from bitter experience as a chain smoker) had any Chesterfields."

Item: The diary describes parties given by the American team in Yenan in 1944 and states that Black and White and Johnny Walker Scotch whiskeys were the most popular.

Service: "One rule that Stilwell rigidly enforced... was that hump tonnage was too precious for alcoholic beverages... we had none and gladly drank the local brew—just as we smoked local cigarettes."

Item: The diary mentions "the shrill barking of jackals in the hills."

Service: "There are no jackals in China."

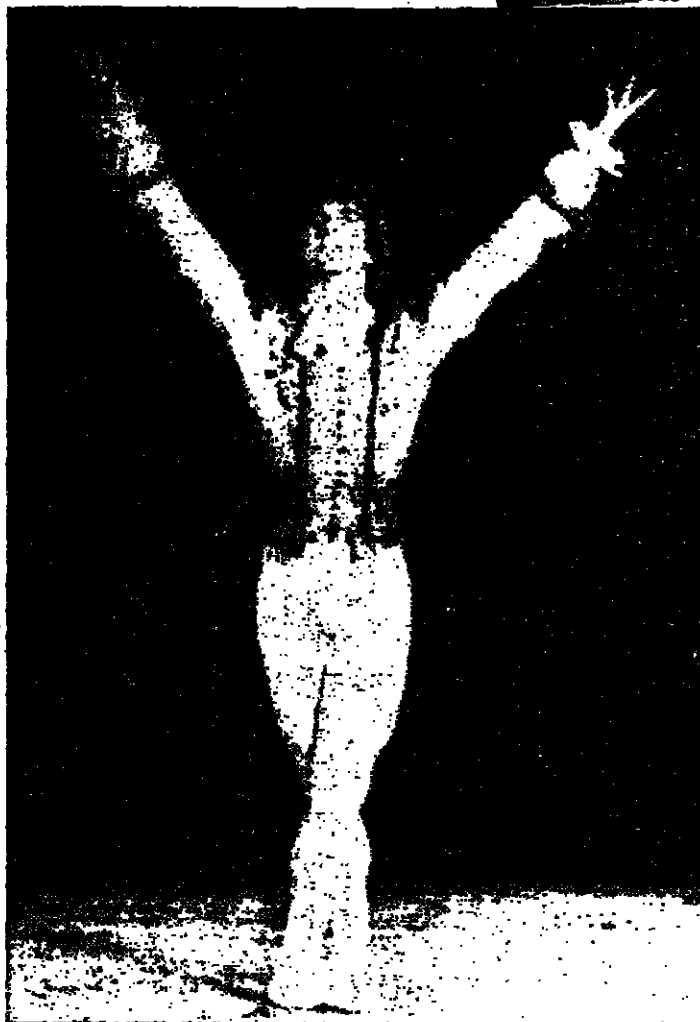
Item: The diary mentions as important the "air bridge between the U.S.S.R. and China."

Service: "There never was, nor intended to be, any air bridge."

Item: The diary refers to a conversation that Mr. Service had with Mao; it includes a statement that Mr. Service told Mao that Washington wanted a coalition government established in China.

Service: "I never told Mao any such thing because, for one obvious reason, I had no such knowledge... My first knowledge of this was not until... after I had left Yenan."

Mr. Service's examples are extensive. His memo raises so many questions that a comment made by a British book reviewer at the time the Litvinov diary was published there seems appropriate: "This book adds to our understanding of Soviet affairs and of Litvinov's personality about as much as a forged banknote adds to our wealth."



Nureyev in London Festival Ballet's "Sleeping Beauty."

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The London Festival Ballet's production of "The Sleeping Beauty" staged and choreographed by Rudolf Nureyev, who also will dance, moves into the Palais des Sports in Paris from Jan. 20 to Feb. 14. The company, marking its 25th anniversary, will bring a troupe of 130 dancers, with Eve Erdokimova and Patricia Ruanne sharing the role of Princess Aurora and Valerie Alken as the Lilac Fairy. The sets and costumes are by Nicholas Georgiadis, and the Paderloup Orchestra will be conducted by Graham Bond.

Current and forthcoming shows at Amsterdam's Stedelijk Museum include "Recent Dutch Art," the works of 11 Netherlands artists, until Feb. 22; the photographs of Paul Bonger, Jan. 17 to Feb. 29; drawings and etchings by Ernst Neizvestoy, both Jan. 17-

Feb. 22, and drawings and graphics of Malevich, Jan. 31 to March 14.

A traveling exhibition to mark the 200th anniversary of the Vienna Burgtheater, one of the leading homes of German-language theater, is being assembled with plans to tour this year in North and South America, Britain, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Greece and Eastern Europe. The show will feature photographs, programs and scenic designs.

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MUSIC IN ITALY

Schippers, Niculescu Create Top 'Traviata'

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, Jan. 12 (UPI)—After the uneven "Aida" which opened the season here, the Teatro Comunale made reparation to Verdi Saturday night with a splendid "Traviata," handsomely staged, sensitively conducted and stylishly sung.

The production was not new: It was created in Venice a couple of years ago (with Beverly Sills in the title role then), but it had not been seen here, and its freshness was totally winning. From the Florence Orchestra, a sometimes wayward instrument, Thomas Schippers drew miraculously nuanced playing. Not only the two preludes, but also the accompaniment constantly showed the maestro's profound knowledge of the score and the orchestra's willingness to be led by his inspiration.

With convincing sets by Renzo Mongiardino (the lovers' suburban retreat was especially attractive) and elegant costumes by Claude Gaspard, Gian Carlo Menotti created a sound, traditional staging. Traditional, but not conventional. There were many delicate, imaginative touches; the entertainments at Flora's party were deftly handled, continuing—not interrupting, as usual—the dramatic flow of the scene.

The Romanian soprano Mariana Niculescu was seen here this spring as Tatiana in Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" (also staged by Menotti). At that time, her vocal gifts were evident, as was

her graceful ease on the stage. But she was not quite a Tatiana, the role's psychological complexity seemed just beyond her grasp. Well, she is already an accomplished and moving Violetta; and when she has sung the opera a few more years she may become a supreme interpreter of the Verdi heroine. In the first act, her singing occasionally had a reckless quality, not out of keeping with her characterization, but making for some moments of fleeting uneasiness in the listener. She achieved a youthful dignity in the great scene with Germont, and was touchingly fragile—but never mawkish—in the last act.

Alfredo Kraus is surely one of the finest interpreters today of the younger Germont, always impassioned, but without the faintest hint of vulgarity. It was a special treat to hear him sing the usually cut cabaletta after "Dei miei bollenti spiriti." As Alfredo's father, the young baritone Angelo Romero was rather anonymous; he looked suitably, stiffly bourgeois, but the singing could have been more incisively characterized. The smaller roles were more than adequately dealt with, and all in all this was one of the best "Traviatas" to be seen in Italy in recent years.

Alternating with this production, the Comunale has also revived its successful staging of Furci's "La Fanciulla del West" of a season ago. As before, the cast is headed by Orianna Santunione. Gianandrea Gavazzeni is the authoritative conductor.

MUSIC IN LONDON

Pavarotti Recital Packs the House

Pleasant

LONDON, 12 (UPI)—Song recital by Luciano Pavarotti, 33, was not in high repute three days ago. So it came as a surprise when, on approaching Covent Garden, the opera house, the Pavarotti family sighted an enormous crowd of people gathered outside. The Pavarotti family sighted an enormous crowd of people gathered outside. The Pavarotti family sighted an enormous crowd of people gathered outside.

terribly sung, as padding for a couple of big numbers and big top notes, with interminable comings and goings between the song groups, a lot of bowing and scraping and waving and, at the end, the throwing of flowers and kisses.

There was a good deal of all that last night, too, but there were also some lovely songs softly sung. The obligatory 18th-century Italian items were rescued from routine by a kind of singing that revealed their meaning as well as their notes. This was also true of three bel canto songs by Rossini, Bellini and Donizetti.

And there was substance rare for such a recital in Respighi's setting of three songs by Ada Negri, including the formerly familiar "Nebbia," and Pavarotti got to the heart of them in a

manner that would have done credit to any lieder singer.

Even in the concluding group of popular songs by Toschi, notably "A Vucchella," lesser metal was turned to gold by an affectionate concern for Italian sentiment and the Italian—or Neapolitan—language. "L'Ultima Canzone" was hummed a bit, but then it's that kind of song.

The arles were off the beaten track, one from "L'aria Miller," the other from "I Lombardi." They brought the adoring audience its anticipated rewards in plaintive high notes and also a lesson in how cadenzas can be made to make sense. Among the encores was "Nessun dorma" from "Turandot," sent off with a high B that will still be ringing around Covent Garden when Pavarotti returns to obliterate it with a high C as Rodolfo on Thursday.

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Big Trading Firms Japan Eye Merger

OSAKA, Jan. 12 (NYT)—Two Japanese trading companies, C. Itoh and Ataka & Co., announced today that they have begun negotiations to merge them into the nation's third largest trading house.

The nation's third largest trading firms here are power-

Banks Reset Debt Owed by Shipping Co.

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Colocon Group, one of the largest shipping companies in the world, has agreed to reset its debt owed by its subsidiaries.

The group's subsidiaries will be restructured, a Colocon spokesman said today.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Astec Oil Has Three Suitors

Houston Natural Gas Corp. has become the third oil and gas firm to enter the bidding for Astec Oil & Gas Co., offering to pay \$30 a share for up to 2.7 million of the company's 5.5 million outstanding shares. Houston says it reserves the right to reject all shares tendered unless it receives a minimum of 1.17 million shares. Houston notes that it has obtained proxies from two Astec directors and five other shareholders covering just over one million shares, or about 18 per cent of the outstanding stock, entitling Houston to vote the shares on questions relating to mergers of Astec. However, these one million shares are not eligible to be tendered as part of Houston's bid. Earlier, Southland Royalty proposed buying all of Astec's shares for \$27 each. A third offer, from Mesa Petroleum at \$22 a share, has been rejected by Astec directors who contend that it is inadequate and undervalues its petroleum reserves.

U.K. Advances Burmah \$80 Million

The British government has advanced about \$80 million to Burmah Oil Co. following negotiations for the state purchase of Burmah's assets in the British sector of the North Sea. Secretary Tony Benn says the advance was made in connection with the possible acquisition of its interest in the Ninian field. A Burmah spokesman says the \$80 million will be spent on developing the Ninian field until any sale agreement is reached and will then be used for developing its Thistle North Sea field. The Ninian field straddles Thistle North Sea blocks 3/8 and 3/3. Burmah has a 30 per cent interest in block 3/3, in which

Chevron (a unit of Standard Oil of California) owns 24 per cent and Imperial Chemical Industries holds 26 per cent.

Kuwait Buys Stake in Hamburg Bank

Kuwait has bought 35 per cent of the Hamburg bank Johannes Schuback & Sons. The merchant bank says Kuwait acquired the shares through Al Ahl of Kuwait Investment Co. The shares were previously owned by the North German regional bank, Verelmsund Westbank, which retains a further 35 per cent. The remaining 30 per cent is held by descendants of the Schubacks. The newspaper Handelsblatt reports that the management of the bank remains unchanged because Kuwait "from the beginning, renounced any voice in its management." A spokesman for the Federal Reserve of West Germany says it had no reservations against such a capital link.

Sandos Expects to Hold Dividend

Sandos expects to be able to pay an unchanged dividend of 65 Swiss francs for 1975 despite a profit decline last year, board chairman C.M. Jacotet reports. Without stating what last year's profits were, he says that the board has decided to postpone the dividend announcement to after the spring meeting instead of making the usual announcement in December. Group turnover last year will probably be about 2 per cent lower than the 4 billion francs of sales in 1974. Turnover losses resulting from currency changes were around 450 million francs last year, he notes, adding that without these shifts, group turnover would have been around 9 per cent higher than 1974.

Economic Analysis

A Monetary Order Is Born in Jamaica

By Leonard Silk

KINGSTON, Jamaica (NYT)—The International Monetary Fund conference that was held here last week may never acquire the mystique and fame of the Bretton Woods conference of 1944 which established the postwar monetary system. Nevertheless, the Jamaica conference does officially usher in a new world monetary system that represents a radical departure from Bretton Woods.

It formalized the system of floating currency rates and the changed status of gold—and it partially converted the IMF from a banking and exchange rate regulator into an aid agency.

Dennis Healey, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, summed up the conference's achievement: "There's total agreement on everything."

But some developing countries, including members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, were less sure. There still remained a chance that the agreement could fall apart.

William Simon, U.S. Treasury Secretary, and Jean-Pierre Fourcade, Finance Minister of France,

were cautious. But they stuck to the deal they had made at the Rambouillet economic summit in November—a deal that gave the United States its chief wish, legalized floating exchange rates, and gave the French some assurance that governments would intervene in markets to prevent erratic currency movements.

The Rambouillet pact also held out to the French some possibility that eventually the world might return to pegged exchange rates, but that possibility now seems a long distance away, and in fact may never come.

The birth of the floating system was an illegitimate one, according to the IMF articles of agreement. Article 4 stated that currencies "shall not differ from parity." With everybody floating, and the articles of agreement still in effect, all IMF nations were living in sin. What the Jamaica accord does is legitimate the child of the monetary disorders of the late 1960s and early 1970s.

[The new Article 4 calls for each country to "direct its economic and financial policies toward the objective of fostering orderly economic growth with reasonable price stability, with due regard to its circumstances." Also, the country will "seek to promote stability by fostering orderly underlying economic and financial conditions and a monetary system that does not tend to produce erratic disruptions." These provisions reflect the view that orderly exchange markets are the result of orderly underlying economic conditions. They imply that domestic money managers will have to pay closer attention to foreign-exchange markets when setting policy. The "due regard to circumstances" clause is to accommodate some less-developed countries that have firmly entrenched inflationary forces, AP-Dow Jones reported.

[There is a provision for a "clean float." It requires countries "to avoid manipulating exchange rates or the international monetary system in order to prevent effective balance-of-payments adjustment or to gain an unfair competitive advantage over other members." Accommodating the French view, the article provides that a nation may establish a par value for its currency, but it will not be in terms of gold. The par value may be set in relation to special drawing rights, an IMF book-

keeping entry called "paper gold" and itself valued in terms of a group of other currencies.]

The Jamaica accord also formally abolishes a fixed price for gold.

Once the accord has been ratified—which should take some 18 months—the price of gold will be only what it fetches on the market. Governments themselves will be free to buy or sell the metal at whatever price they can get.

For the time being, they are not legitimately able to do that, and some countries, including not only the United States but also the more than 100 developing nations represented here in the so-called Group of 24, have raised objections, legal and moral, to any banks acquiring gold at prices above \$422 until the new agreement takes effect.

But last week's understanding, as described by a high U.S. official, will permit the United States and even the IMF to "win" at premature purchases of gold by national banks from the Bank for International Settlements.

Becomes an Aid Agency

The biggest development at Jamaica was the partial conversion of the IMF into an aid agency. Agreement was reached to set up a new gold trust fund to make more internationally usable money available to the poor nations.

In addition, the quotas of the fund were enlarged by approximately \$12 billion, primarily to make more money available to the poor. It is impossible to say how much additional money will actually reach the poor from these and related actions.

Thus, the long awaited world monetary reform is done, unless of course some national legislatures decide to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery. There are more issues to settle, especially the transfer of more resources to the poor and the creation of more liquidity for the world monetary system as a whole.

The rich, full of concern over the possibility of aggravating world inflation by making too much money and credit available, will resist. The poor, especially those living only a hair above—or below—the starvation level, will demand more. Bretton Woods, a dialogue among the rich, has given way to Jamaica, a fervent dialogue and confrontation between rich and poor.

NYSE Climbs To 7th Gain in Heavy Trade

Citicorp, Chase Shares Are Driven Lower

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (NYT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange accelerated today, registering the seventh consecutive gain, in near-record turnover.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 10 points at 3 p.m., finished with a gain of 11.26 at 922.88.

Sales rose to 30.44 million shares, up from 26.51 million on Friday.

The market's overall strength was attributed largely to jubilation generated by its own powerful performance since the turn of the year, lower interest rates, an earlier U.S. money policy, and recent indications that inflation is moderating.

As for inflation, the optimism seemed to be supported by a government report Friday on the December wholesale price index, which showed a decline of 4 per cent.

Today, the Commerce Department predicted that the economic expansion will continue through the year with almost all industries benefiting from sales gains.

Bank Shares Hit

Analysis attributed some early-morning hesitation to reports that the U.S. Controller's list of "problem" banks includes two of the three biggest in the nation—First National City Bank and Chase Manhattan.

Citicorp was the most active issue and fell 1 1/2 early in the day. Chase fell 3/4 to 37 1/2.

Honeywell tumbled on 2 at 37 1/2. The company said it is planning to make a major announcement and reveal plans to strengthen its position in the computer market.

Polaroid rose 1 to 36 1/4 after calling a news conference for tomorrow to introduce a new product.

Orders Increase

Burroughs gained 3 to 30 3/8 after reporting that fourth-quarter incoming orders increased 25 per cent from a year earlier.

Other firm spots included Marley, up 5 1/4 to 38. General Electric 1 1/4 to 51 7/8. U.S. Steel 1 1/8 to 72 1/8. General Motors 1 to 61 3/4. IBM 4 1/3 to 335 3/4. Du Pont 2 5/8 to 140 1/8. Kodak 1 3/4 to 111 1/2, and Xerox 1 1/2 to 57.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index rose 1.41 to 90.23.

Sherwood Medical rose 2 to 13 1/2. Brunswick said its 85-per-cent-owned medical subsidiary has had an "improved level of orders" in the fourth quarter.

Also higher were Syntex, up 2 3/4 to 32 7/8; Presley, up 1 7/8 to 10; and Kewanee Industries ahead 3 1/2 to 16.

In the money market, Treasury bills prices were narrowly mixed at the close. The three-month bill closed three basis points lower in yield while the six and 12-month maturities rose two basis points in yield.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.51 to 86.47.

In Chicago soybean oil futures advanced to limit gains and carried other commodities upward.

U.S., Citibank, Chase Reject Report on Banks

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (WP)—Controller of the Currency James E. Smith said yesterday he rejects any characterization of First National City Bank of New York (Citibank) and Chase Manhattan Bank as problem banks. The two banks termed such characterizations "irresponsible."

The comments came in response to a Washington Post story (JNT Jan. 12) reporting that both banks had been placed on the controller's list of problem banks after bank examinations last year revealed "inadequate" capital and sharp increases in assets of questionable value compared with previous examinations.

Asked if Mr. Smith was denying that Chase and Citibank had been placed on the problem list, William Foster, a spokesman, said, "The statement speaks for itself."

The examinations, completed at Chase early last year and at Citibank last summer, found Citibank's capital and liquidity

at the time of the examination were inadequate or too low. The examinations called Chase's management "poor" and termed operating conditions "horrendous."

Mr. Smith said yesterday, "I am at a loss to understand what impelled The Washington Post to construct some routine bank examiners' reports apparently obtained through unauthorized sources into a front-page news event implying that (the two banks) are considered problem banks by my office. I emphatically and unequivocally reject any such characterization."

Mr. Smith continued, "There should be no surprise that our office has been watching carefully the condition of major banks during a time of general economic difficulty. The real news is that the country's second and third largest banks have emerged from the last year's operations as healthy and prosperous, and have done so without unnecessary foreclosures or other actions adverse to their borrowers."

"Using random and out-of-context comments in this office's examination reports of Citibank and Chase," Mr. Smith charged, "The Washington Post attempts to sensationalize the already well-known fact that loan losses in this nation's largest banks for the years 1974 and 1975 have been materially above historic norms. These loan portfolio problems being experienced by banks are a direct corollary of the last recession from which the nation is now recovering. Despite the acknowledged loan losses of Citibank and Chase (which already were matters of public record) these two banks continue to be among the soundest banking institutions in the world," Mr. Smith said.

"Exceptionally strong earnings performance has enabled both banks to meet loan writeoffs out of current income, substantially enlarge loan loss reserves, and still post impressive net income results," he said in his statement.

David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase, said in a statement, "There is absolutely no question that the Chase Manhattan Bank is sound, vital, and profitable. Any inference to the contrary is totally irresponsible."

Walter Wriston, chairman of Citibank, called the story "misleading, irresponsible and at variance with the facts."

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Banks, Three States Aiding West German Textile Firms

FRANKFURT, Jan. 12 (AP)—Banks and the state governments of Bavaria, Hesse and Baden-Wuerttemberg worked out a plan today to reorganize the textile companies in the Gloger Group. The largest West German textile group is reported to have run up some 600 million deutsche marks in debt, of which about 400 million DM are short-term obligations.

According to a spokesman of Bank fuer Gemeinwirtschaft, one of the banks involved in the Gloger Group, the Bavarian state government, the Baden-Wuerttemberg government and about 30 banks will provide Erba AG and AEG (Augsburger Kammgarnspinnerei) with 70 million deutsche marks.

The share capital of both companies will be cut to zero. After that, the banks and state governments, each providing 50 per cent, will pay in the new capital total of 70 million marks. The two companies will be merged.

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SHIELDS MODEL ROLAND <i>Limited</i>	SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN <i>Limited</i>	SMITH, BARNEY & CO. <i>Limited</i>
SOCIETA FINANZIARIA ASSICURATIVA RAS GROUP <i>Limited</i>	SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A. <i>Limited</i>	STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO. <i>Limited</i>
SUMITOMO WHITE WELD <i>Limited</i>	SVENSKA HANDELSBANK <i>Limited</i>	SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) <i>Limited</i>
TOKAI KYOWA MORGAN GRENFELL <i>Limited</i>	TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT <i>Limited</i>	UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) <i>Limited</i>
VEREINS-UND WESTBANK <i>Limited</i>	J. VONTOBEL & CO. <i>Limited</i>	WAKO SECURITIES CO. LTD. <i>Limited</i>
S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. <i>Limited</i>	WARDLEY <i>Limited</i>	WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBAANK GIROZENTRALE <i>Limited</i>
WOOD GUNDY <i>Limited</i>	YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) <i>Limited</i>	

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

January 12, 1978

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in relation to the Canadian dollar. The following are the major centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	L. L.	Gltz.	SP	Swiss	Dan.	Kr.
Asterdam	2.0652	4.220	142.89	80.38	39.12	—	6.0093	184.68	42.41
Banque de	2.0652	4.220	142.89	80.38	39.12	—	6.0093	184.68	42.41
Calcutta	2.0652	4.220	142.89	80.38	39.12	—	6.0093	184.68	42.41
London	2.0652	4.220	142.89	80.38	39.12	—	6.0093	184.68	42.41
Paris	2.0652	4.220	142.89	80.38	39.12	—	6.0093	184.68	42.41
Port of Spain	2.0652	4.220	142.89	80.38	39.12	—	6.0093	184.68	42.41
San Francisco	2.0652	4.220	142.89	80.38	39.12	—	6.0093	184.68	42.41
Singapore	2.0652	4.220	142.89	80.38	39.12	—	6.0093	184.68	42.41
Sydney	2.0652	4.220	142.89	80.38	39.12	—	6.0093	184.68	42.41
Tokyo	2.0652	4.220	142.89	80.38	39.12	—	6.0093	184.68	42.41
Yokohama	2.0652	4.220	142.89	80.38	39.12	—	6.0093	184.68	42.41

(a) Commercial trade (1) Units of 100. (2) Units of 100. (3) Units of 100. (4) Units of 100. (5) Units of 100. (6) Units of 100. (7) Units of 100. (8) Units of 100. (9) Units of 100. (10) Units of 100. (11) Units of 100. (12) Units of 100. (13) Units of 100. (14) Units of 100. (15) Units of 100. (16) Units of 100. (17) Units of 100. (18) Units of 100. (19) Units of 100. (20) Units of 100. (21) Units of 100. (22) Units of 100. (23) Units of 100. (24) Units of 100. (25) Units of 100. (26) Units of 100. (27) Units of 100. (28) Units of 100. (29) Units of 100. (30) Units of 100. (31) Units of 100. (32) Units of 100. (33) Units of 100. (34) Units of 100. (35) Units of 100. (36) Units of 100. (37) Units of 100. (38) Units of 100. (39) Units of 100. (40) Units of 100. (41) Units of 100. (42) Units of 100. (43) Units of 100. (44) Units of 100. (45) Units of 100. (46) Units of 100. (47) Units of 100. (48) Units of 100. (49) Units of 100. (50) Units of 100. (51) Units of 100. (52) Units of 100. (53) Units of 100. (54) Units of 100. (55) Units of 100. (56) Units of 100. (57) Units of 100. (58) Units of 100. (59) Units of 100. (60) Units of 100. (61) Units of 100. (62) Units of 100. (63) Units of 100. (64) Units of 100. (65) Units of 100. (66) Units of 100. (67) Units of 100. (68) Units of 100. (69) Units of 100. (70) Units of 100. (71) Units of 100. (72) Units of 100. (73) Units of 100. (74) Units of 100. (75) Units of 100. (76) Units of 100. (77) Units of 100. (78) Units of 100. (79) Units of 100. (80) Units of 100. (81) Units of 100. (82) Units of 100. (83) Units of 100. (84) Units of 100. (85) Units of 100. (86) Units of 100. (87) Units of 100. (88) Units of 100. (89) Units of 100. (90) Units of 100. (91) Units of 100. (92) Units of 100. (93) Units of 100. (94) Units of 100. (95) Units of 100. (96) Units of 100. (97) Units of 100. (98) Units of 100. (99) Units of 100. (100) Units of 100. (101) Units of 100. (102) Units of 100. (103) Units of 100. (104) Units of 100. (105) Units of 100. (106) Units of 100. (107) Units of 100. (108) Units of 100. (109) Units of 100. (110) Units of 100. (111) Units of 100. (112) Units of 100. (113) Units of 100. (114) Units of 100. (115) Units of 100. (116) Units of 100. (117) Units of 100. (118) Units of 100. (119) Units of 100. (120) Units of 100. (121) Units of 100. (122) Units of 100. (123) Units of 100. (124) Units of 100. (125) Units of 100. (126) Units of 100. (127) Units of 100. (128) Units of 100. (129) Units of 100. (130) Units of 100. (131) Units of 100. (132) Units of 100. (133) Units of 100. (134) Units of 100. (135) Units of 100. (136) Units of 100. (137) Units of 100. (138) Units of 100. (139) Units of 100. (140) Units of 100. (141) Units of 100. (142) Units of 100. (143) Units of 100. (144) Units of 100. (145) Units of 100. (146) Units of 100. (147) Units of 100. (148) Units of 100. (149) Units of 100. (150) Units of 100. (151) Units of 100. (152) Units of 100. (153) Units of 100. (154) Units of 100. (155) Units of 100. (156) Units of 100. (157) Units of 100. (158) Units of 100. (159) Units of 100. (160) Units of 100. (161) Units of 100. (162) Units of 100. (163) Units of 100. (164) Units of 100. (165) Units of 100. (166) Units of 100. (167) Units of 100. (168) Units of 100. (169) Units of 100. (170) Units of 100. (171) Units of 100. (172) Units of 100. (173) Units of 100. (174) Units of 100. (175) Units of 100. (176) Units of 100. (177) Units of 100. (178) Units of 100. (179) Units of 100. (180) Units of 100. (181) Units of 100. (182) Units of 100. (183) Units of 100. (184) Units of 100. (185) Units of 100. (186) Units of 100. (187) Units of 100. (188) Units of 100. (189) Units of 100. (190) Units of 100. (191) Units of 100. (192) Units of 100. (193) Units of 100. (194) Units of 100. (195) Units of 100. (196) Units of 100. (197) Units of 100. (198) Units of 100. (199) Units of 100. (200) Units of 100. (201) Units of 100. (202) Units of 100. (203) Units of 100. (204) Units of 100. (205) Units of 100. (206) Units of 100. (207) Units of 100. (208) Units of 100. (209) Units of 100. (210) Units of 100. (211) Units of 100. (212) Units of 100. (213) Units of 100. (214) Units of 100. (215) Units of 100. (216) Units of 100. (217) Units of 100. (218) Units of 100. (219) Units of 100. (220) Units of 100. (221) Units of 100. (222) Units of 100. (223) Units of 100. (224) Units of 100. (225) Units of 100. (226) Units of 100. (227) Units of 100. (228) Units of 100. (229) Units of 100. (230) Units of 100. (231) Units of 100. (232) Units of 100. (233) Units of 100. (234) Units of 100. (235) Units of 100. (236) Units of 100. (237) Units of 100. (238) Units of 100. (239) Units of 100. (240) Units of 100. (241) Units of 100. (242) Units of 100. (243) Units of 100. (244) Units of 100. (245) Units of 100.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

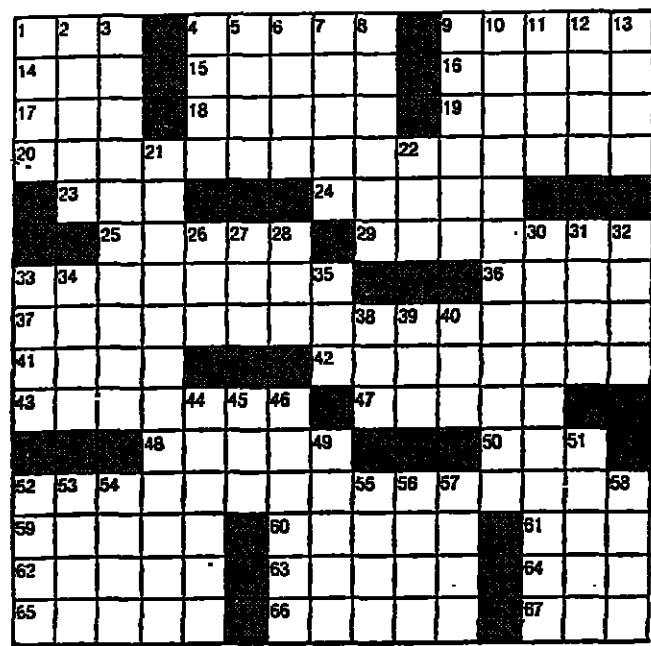
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Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets! Results

January 13, 1976.

CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- Calendar abbr.
 - Therapy program, for short
 - Fly like a bat
 - Depression org.
 - Expiate
 - Killer or gray
 - Annual honor
 - Garment for Socrates
 - Worn away
 - Envious listener's thought
 - Court barrier
 - Actress Terry
 - Farm sights
 - Of a fraternal order
 - Monte Carlo game
 - Minor prohibition
 - Speaker's cliché
 - Clumsy one
 - Golf hacker's leavings
 - Miss Kerr
 - Daniel or Pat
 - Greek-column type
- DOWN**
- "The Egg"
 - Large shrimp
 - D.A.R., for one
 - Cave temple in India
 - Fancy case
 - Neighbor of Guatemala
 - Flavoring
 - Deprive of sail wind
 - Ninjas' neighbors
 - Cynical remark
 - Inauguration
 - Shut in
 - Slut in
 - Persevering
 - Dock-workers' org.
 - Medieval tale
 - Calif. fort
 - Kind of sack
 - New Year's Eve gadget
 - Asian prefix
 - Certain student
 - Plain
 - Century plant
 - Sesame
 - Hill of S.F.
 - Sweet talk
 - Japanese park
 - Paso
 - Calif. town
 - Babylonian god
 - Do's
 - pinch-batting job
 - Tenth of a big one
 - Loan-shark's game
 - Felice product
 - Caucasian language
 - Corrida cries
 - Building material
 - Confused
 - Exasperate



WEATHER

ALGAYE	6 F	Clear	MADRID	16 F	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	9 F	Cloudy	MILAN	37 F	Fog
APRILIA	28 F	Overcast	MOSCOW	17 F	Overcast
ATHENS	17 F	Clear	MUNICH	7 F	Clear
BELGRADE	19 F	Cloudy	NEW YORK	15 F	Clear
BELLEVILLE	5 F	Bala	NICE	15 F	Clear
BRUSSELS	9 F	Cloudy	OSLO	10 F	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	24 F	Cloudy	PARIS	10 F	Cloudy
CAIRO	5 F	Unfavorable	PRAGUE	9 F	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16 F	Clear	ROME	10 F	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	7 F	Cloudy	SOFT	7 F	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	14 F	Clear	STOCKHOLM	4 F	Overcast
DUBLIN	11 F	Cloudy	TEHRAN	16 F	Rain
EDINBURGH	15 F	Cloudy	TOKYO	35 F	Cloudy
FLORENCE	10 F	Fog	TUNIS	16 F	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	9 F	Bala	VENICE	6 F	Cloudy
GENEVA	5 F	Overcast	VIENNA	13 F	Cloudy
HAVANA	12 F	Clear	WARSAW	2 F	Rain
ISTANBUL	12 F	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	5 F	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18 F	Cloudy	ZURICH	4 F	Cloudy
LISBON	12 F	Clear			
LONDON	12 F	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	10 F	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 14, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	\$6.49	(d) KB Income Fund	\$1.57	(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$6.50	(w) Kleinwort Benson, Jap. F.	\$19.20	(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	\$0.28	(w) Leveraged Cap. Hold.	\$26.70	(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(w) BANC JULIUS BAER & Co.				(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) Baseround	\$103.15			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) Bonar	\$103.15			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) Grobar	\$103.15			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) Stockbar	\$103.15			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(w) Brownvest	\$11.16			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) Can. Gas & Elec. Fd.	\$11.16			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	\$4.97			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) A.G.P. Japan Fd.	\$7.17			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(w) CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.				(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(w) Capital Int'l	\$12.72			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(w) Capital Italia & Co.	\$12.72			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) Capital Reston	\$103.15			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) Capital Open-End	\$103.15			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) Capital Fund	\$103.15			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) Capital Offshore Fd.	\$670.36			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Cert.	\$7.51			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Cert.	\$7.51			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(w) Convert. Bond Fd. N.Y.	\$8.06			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(w) CREDIT SUISSE				(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) Caisse	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Euro	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Asia	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Africa	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Oceania	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Global	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-World	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Euro	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Asia	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Africa	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Oceania	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Global	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-World	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Euro	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Asia	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Africa	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Oceania	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Global	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-World	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Euro	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Asia	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Africa	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Oceania	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Global	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-World	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Euro	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Asia	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Africa	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Oceania	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Global	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-World	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Euro	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Asia	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Africa	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Oceania	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Global	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-World	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Euro	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Asia	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Africa	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Oceania	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Global	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-World	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Euro	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Asia	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Africa	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Oceania	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Global	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-World	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Euro	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Asia	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Africa	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Oceania	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Global	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-World	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Euro	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Asia	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Africa	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Oceania	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Global	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-World	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Euro	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Asia	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Africa	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Oceania	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Global	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-World	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Euro	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Asia	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Africa	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Oceania	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Global	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-World	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Euro	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Asia	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Africa	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Oceania	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Global	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-World	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Euro	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Asia	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
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(d) C.S. Fonds-World	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Euro	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Asia	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Africa	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Oceania	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Global	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-World	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Euro	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Asia	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Africa	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Oceania	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Global	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-World	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Euro	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Asia	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Africa	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Oceania	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Global	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-World	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Euro	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Asia	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Africa	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Oceania	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Global	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-World	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Euro	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Asia	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Africa	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Oceania	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Global	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-World	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Euro	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Asia	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Africa	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Oceania	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Global	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-World	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
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(d) C.S. Fonds-Oceania	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Global	\$5.41			(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$1.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-World	\$5.41			(w) L&L Income Fund	\$1.75

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